The thirde parte of Wuil-

liam Turners Herball, wherein are conteined the herbes, trees, rootes and fruytes, whereof is no mention made of Dioscorides, Galene, Plinye, and other olde Authores.

God saue the Quene.

Imprinted at Collen by Arnold Birckman, In the yeare of our Lorde M. D. LXVIII.

Cum Gratia & Priuilegio Reg. Maiest.

To the right worshipfull Felowshyp and Companye of Surgiones of the citye of London chefely/and to all other that practyse Surgery within England/Willia Turner sendeth greting in Christ Jesu.

AFter that I had set furth two partes of my Herbal/conteining those plantes and herbes whereof ỳ old writers haue written and made mention/ because that I knew both by myne owne experience/ and by other mennis writinge/ that the herbes found after the old writers tyme/ if they were knowen with their vertues/should be very necessary for the healing of many diseases/greuous sicknesses/ woundes/ sores/ brusinges/ and breaking as well inward as outward. I thought I should do no small benefit vnto my countre/if I wrote of those plantes. Whereof I haue gathered as many as I knowe/or at the least as many as came to my remembrance/leuing the rest that I haue not intreated of/to be intreated of other that haue more leasure then I haue. For surely beyng so much vexed with sicknes/and occupyed with preachyng/and the study of Diuinitye and exercise of discipline/I haue had but smal leasure to write Herballes. This smal booke I geue and dedicate vnto you/not only because this part for the bignes that it hath/intreateth most largely and plenteously of simples that belong vnto Surgery/but also because beyng amongest you in London all that I was aquaynted withall/ and namely Maister Wright/ late Surgion to the Quenes highnes/so willing and desyrous to learne and know such herbes as were not throwly knowen in England at that tyme. If ye take this my poore present in good worth/ I thinke that I haue bestowed my labours well/ and if I can perceyue this/ it may be an occasion/ that if God send me health/leasure and longer life/that I take some more paynes for your profit in some other matter.

The Lorde kepe you.

At Welles 1564. The 24. day of June.

Of the degrees of herbes and other thinges/ and what a degre is.

A Degre is as littell vnderstanded as it is greatlye occupied in al mennis mouthes. A degre is in Latin gradus/and it commeth of gradior to go/& is named in Greke apostasis/ that is a standinge or going away from. The cause of the name is this: There are certeyne herbes that are tempozate ẏ is of a mere qualitie or pzopertie betwene hote and cold/& are neither notablie hote noz cold. And if any herbe departe from the tempozate herbes toward heat/and is sensible felt a littel hote/it is called hote in the first degre/and if it be a littel hoter / it is called hote in ẏ second degre/as though it had made two steppes or departinges from temperate. If an herbe be very hote/ it may be called hote in the third degre/If it be so hote as it can be/then it is called hote in the fourth degre/ and so ye maye vnderstand the degrees of cold/ moyst and dzye herbes.

☞ Herbes and other thinges that are temperate/that is neither notablie hote noz cold.

Maydens heyze of Italye called Adianthum. Maydens heyze of Englād called Trichomanes. Sperage called in Latin Asparagus. The shell or barke of pome Citron/called in Latin coztex citri. The iuyce of Licozes called in latin succus glycirrhice. Lētilles called in latin lens. Sebesten call mira. The mosse of trees called in latin Muscus / in barbarous latin vsnea. Swete oyle. Melilote called Lotus syluestris. The kernelles of the Pineaple nut. Brushe cheris called Zizipha.

☞ Herbes and other thinges that are hote in the first degre.

They that are hote in the first degre/encrease the natural heate whiche commeth after the digestion and other natural wozkinges if they be taken in. And suche are these that followe: Wozmwode Romaine called Absinthium Romanum or Ponticum. Agaricke/ Aloe/ Marchemalowe called in Latin Althea or Hibiscus/ Swete almondes/ Grene Dill/ Bete called in Latin Beta/ Cole called in Lattin Brassica/and of some Caulis/ Bozage called in Latin Buglossum/and oure commō bugloss is of ẏ same nature/ Chamomyle/ Chesnuttes called nuces castanee/ Dodder called in Latin Cassuta/and Cuscuta of others/ Agrimonye called Eupatozium Grecozum/ The gum of the bushe called Leidus/ Flax sede or Lintsede/ Greymyll sede or Gromel sede/called Lithospermum/that is stone sede/ Grene walnuttes/ Rice called in Latin Oziza/ The water of the floures of Aspe/ Suger called Saccharum/ Whey called Serum lactis/ authoze Fuchsio/ Ripe grapes/ Newe wine.

☞ Herbes and other thinges hote in the second degre.

They that are hote in the second degre/are partakers of a fyzye heate/ therfoze haue power to make suttel or fine/and to open the stoppinge of the poozes and other wayes. And suche are these ẏ folowe: Ambar of greece/

Bitter

Bitter almondes/ Drye dill/ Percelye called in Latin Apium/ Mugwurte called in Latin Artemisia/ The right natural Balme/ Capers/ Campher/ Ground pyne called of the Apothecaries Chamepitis/ Saffron called in Latin Crocus/ Fenegreke called in Latin Fenum grecum/ Figges/ Mastiche/ Horehound called in Latin Marrubium/ Honye/ Bawme called Melissophillon/of others Melissa/ Dryed walnuttes/ Nutmegges/ Basil/ Harestrange/ Fistick nuttes called Pistacium in latin/ Drye pitche/ Poly called in Latin polium/ A rape otherwyse called Turnepe/ A Sea vnyon called in Latin Scilla/of the Apothecaries Squilla/ The rote of Archichoke or greate Thistel/ Salt/ Frankencense/ Wyne not verye olde/ but not newe/ Setwall of Inde/ and not it of the gardin.

☞ Of the herbes and other medicines that are hote in the third degre.

Those medicines that are hote in the third degre/if they be take in/ they cut in peces/they draw/they heate verye muche and make a man thirstie. And of this sorte are these that folowe: Sothernwode called Abrotanum/ The rote of Calamus odoratus/ The rotes of Galingale/ Margerum/ Agnus castus of Italye/not Tutsan/ Asarabacca or Fold fote called in Latin Asarum/ Iron or Cokowlspinte/ Dittanye of Candye/ Charowayes/ Germander/ Spanish saffron Auctore Fuchsio/ Nesing pouder and Berefote/ Dodder that groweth vpon tyme called Epithimum/ Fenel or Fenkel/ Cloues/ Floure deluce rotes and Iris pouder/ Juniper beryes and the wode/ Enula campane/ Hissope/ Minte/ Horsemint or wild minte/ Muske/ Nigella Romana or git or black cummin/ All kindes of Organ or wild Margerum/ Pepper/ Penyrial/ Raddishe/ Garden rew/ Sauin/ Baume minte/ Old wine.

☞ Of herbes and other medicines that are hote in the fourth degre.

Medicines that are hote in the fourth degre/rayse vp bladders/ burne and pul of the skin and frete inward. And of this sorte be these that folowe: Garleke/ Vnyones/ The gum called Euphorbium/ English dittanye/ Garden cresses/ Lekes/ Pilletorie of Spayne/ Rew of the mountaines or wilde rewe/ Mustard/ All kind of Spourge and of that kinde that geue milke/ Celendine.

☞ Of herbes and other medicines that are cold in the first degre that is but a littel cold.

These herbes cole the natural heate and after some maner hinder digestion/As are these that folowe: Arreche called in Latin Atriplex/ Soure grapes/ The inneate of Citrones/ The flesshe of the Quince/ Grasse/ Barlye/ Malowes/ Myle called in Duche Hirse/in Latin Milium/ Plummes/ Roses/ Violettes.

Of the degrees of herbes.

☞ Of them that are cold in the second degre.

They that are cold in the second degre/make thicke or grosse/ & crude-lye make dull or minish the natural heate: As are these that folowe/ The gourde/ Cucumbers/ Galles/ Endiue and Suckorye/ Duckis meate that groweth vpon standing waters and poudes called Lens Palustris/ Tamarindes/ Pepones/ Melones/ Citrulles/ Peches/ Plãtayne/ knotgrasse or Swynes grasse/ Flewurte called Psillium/ Sumach/ Petymorrell of the garden.

☞ Of those thinges that are cold in the third degre.

They that are cold in the third degre/ stoppe and shyte vp the inwarde wayes and passages and ỹ pores. They make dull all the wittes or senses: And of this sort be Henbayne/ Mandrage/ water rose or water lilie called in Latine Nimphea/ Porcelayne/ Houselyke.

☞ Of medicines that are cold in the fourth degre.

Medicines that are cold in the fourth degre/frese together or congele/ put out or quenche the naturall heate/and kill men if they take them in in anye great quãtitie: As are these that folowe/ Cicuta/ The iuyce of blacke poppye called Opium/ Blacke poppye.

☞ Of herbes and other thinges that are moyst in the first degre.

They that are moyste in the firste degre/ swage and make slipperye/of which sorte be Borage and Buglosse/ The inward meat of the Citron/ Parietorie/ Malowes/ Rapes or Turnepes/ Sugar/ Hares coddes or noble Satyrion.

☞ Of them that are moyst in the second degre.

They that are moyst in the second degre/ lose and make the strength of ỹ inward partes more feble/ Of this order are Freche/ Gourdes/ Lettice/ Duckis meate that swimmeth aboue the water/ Melowes/ Pepones/ Peches/ Porcelayne/ Damaske prunes/ Violettes/ Ripe grapes.

☞ Of medicines that are drye in the first degre.

They that are drye in the first degre/ make the bodye stronger/ & a mannis wittes or senses lustier and fresher: Of this sorte are Cole/ Betis/ Chestnuttes/ Chamomill/ Saffron/ Fenel/ The Myrtel tre/ Sumache.

☞ Of them that are drye in the second degre.

They that are drye in the second degre/ do sensiblie bind or drawe together/they stoppe ỹ passage of humores/ Of this sorte be Dill/ Mugwurte/ The floure of Pomgarnettes/ Shepherdes purse called Bursa pastoris/ Capers/ Dodder/ Quinces/ Lentilles/ Mastiche/ Mint/ wild mint or Horse mint/ Myle or Herse/ Nutmegges/ Rice/ Drye pitche/ Fistick nuttes

nuttes/ Plantayne or Waybrede/ Peares and namely choke peares/ Rosemarye/ Spica nardi.

¶ Of them that do drye in thirde degre.

Wormwode/ Vineger/ Common calamus/ Aloe/ Anise/ Dill/ Percelie/ Asarabacca or Foldfote/ Charaway/ Germander/ Ground pine/ Gommint or Calamint/ Cinnamum the right/ Cummin/ Dodder that groweth vpon Tyme/ Galles/ Cloues/ Hissope/ Juniper/ Mace/ Horehound/ Mosse/ Waterroses/ Wild Margerum or Origayne/ Cinkefolie/ Pepper/ Herbe polie/ Sumach/ Margerū gentle/ The gum or iuyce called Dracones blood/in Latin Sanguis draconis/ Sauine/ Salt/ Baume mint.

¶ Of them that do drye in the fourth degre.

Garleke/ Garden tresses/ Wild rewe/ Mustard/ Celendine.

¶ Of medicines that are hote and moyste in the first degre out of Serapio the Arabian.

Ciches called in Latin Cicera/ Almondes/ The gum of Almondes/ The oyle of Almondes/ Jujubes/ Hares coddes or Satyrion/ and all herbes lyke vnto it that hath two stones.

¶ Of medicines that are cold and drye in the first degre.

The myrtel tre with al the partes of the same/ Mosse/ Yelow Mirobalanes/ Chebuli Mirobalanes/ Mirobalanes Emblici/ Mirobalanes Bellirici/ The rose/ Oyle of roses/ The sedes and the knoppes of roses/ Rose water/ Ceruices and Sorbepeares/ Sorel and Dockes/ Liuerwurte/ The bramel bushe/ The Mulberrye tre/ Blacke berries/ Pomgarnates/ Barlie/ Quinces/ Veniger/ Willow tre/ Horsetayle/ Glew.

¶ Of medicines that are cold and moyst in the first degre.

Plummes/ Spinage/ Violettes/ Endiue/ Dandelion/ Succorie/ Water roses/ Cherres/ Areche/ Malowes.

¶ Of medicines that are hote and moyste in the second degre.

Rocket/ Ashe sedes/ The nut of Inde.

¶ Of medicines that are cold and drye in the seconde degre.

Berberes/ Flewurt called in Latin Psillium/ The floures of Pomgarnates/ Gum tragagant/ Plantayne/ Sumach/ Galles/ Nightshade/ Winter cherie/ Gum Arabicke/ Ribes or saint Johns berries.

¶ Of medicines that are cold and moyst in the second degre.

Melones/ Cucumbers/ Citrulles/ Great Melones beyng grene/ Duckis meat that groweth vpon the water and standing poles/ Gourdes/ Garden Lettice/ Peches.

¶ Of medicines that are hote and moyst in the third degre.

Ginger/ Graynes/ Spourge.

¶ Of medicines that are colde and drye in the third degre.

Henbayne/ Dracones blood called sanguis draconis/ Spodium/ Mandrage/ Tamarindes.

¶ Of medicines that are cold and moyst in the third degre.

Porcelayne/ Houselyke/ Thrifte/ Todestoles.

¶ Of medicines that are cold and drye in the fourth degre.

Poppye/ The iuyce of black poppye/ Horned poppye/ The Methell nut called Nux methel.

The Table of the names of herbes.

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C

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S

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FINIS

¶Faultes to be amended in the thirde part.

In the Preface.

Line.

23 for (London all) read London I found all.

In the treatise of the degrees of Herbes.

In the first side.

7 for (temporate) read temperate.
7 for (mere) reade meane.
10 for (glycirrhice) read glycirrhize.
11 for (call mira) read called mira.
13 for (bzush cheries) read bzest cherics.

In the second side.

10 for (foldfote) read foolfote.
11 After these wozds (Autoze Fuchsio) there wanteth Calamint oz Cozunmynt, especally dzied Cinnamum Cummine, autoze Fuchsio.

In the thirde side.

6 for (poudes) read pondes.
17 for (them in in) read them in alone in.
28 for (melowes) read melones.
29 for (pzumes) read pzunes.

In the fourth side.

6 for (foldfote) read foolfote.

In the first leafe.

Side. Line.

1 4 for (lenchel oz saulzkrant) read leuchel oz saszkraut.
1 last for (saulzkraut) read saszkraut.
3 6 for (leucs) read leuis, and so in the. 7. & 8. line.
3 7 for (little blacke) read little and blacke.
3 Mota, that there wanteth the figure of wylde Tansey.
4 17 for (knawing) read gnawing.
5 4 Close this sentence, which I take for sphondelium, within two halfe circles. ( )
5 17 for (bircing silue) read birchinnie silue.
5 42 for (stipe) read stepe.
6 43 For (riders spurge) read ritterspozn.
7 10 For (after the same iudgement) read after the iudgement.
8 Mota, that the figure of barba capri is not the figure of Medewurt, but it is something like it.
8 6 For (sennes) read fennes.
10 Mota, that ꝑ first figure is no kinde of Pimpinel, but white saxifrage, & belõgeth not to that place.
11 That figure is quite false, and belongeth not to that place.
12 16 For (of the name) read of the Latin name.
12 17 For (these part) read these partes.
13 5 For (come into Fricelande) reade came into Fricelande.
13 18 For (in these) reade in those.
14 12 For (shzippe) read scrip.
14 17 For (and a great) read and are a great.
16 16 For (before the august) read before August.
17 4 For (thumbles) read thymbles.
17 16 For greses) read greses.
18 2 For (atractilis aspera) read carduus benedictus. For the figure that is there, is the figure of carduus benedictus, and not of atractilis, although some call carduus benedictus, atractilis aspera.
18 14 For (weike) read weke, and so afterwards.
18 20 For (that strẽghteneth) read ꝑ it strẽgthneth
19 12 For (cerifolium) read cherefolium.
20 22 For (canes coddes) read canes oz coddes.
20 22 For (groweth) reade grow.
20 31 For (athie) read asthie.
20 35 For (bean) read bone.
21 5 For (loughtning) read softning.
21 14 For (and spica) read oz spica.
21 15 For (I know) reade knew.
21 16 For (was a poyson) read was as poyson.
21 last For (as a Percelie) read as are Percelie.
22 12 After these wozdes (hiera picra) there wanteth. But if it be to be giuen in hote diseases I wyll not suffer any hiera picra.
22 In steade of Cariophylli arboris that is to say the Cloue tree, there are set the figures of Iuens which belong to an other place.
23 3 After this wozd (Grecians) there wanteth. And Plime.
23 7 For (nutleafe) read nutleafe.
24 7 For (at first sight) read at the first sight.
24 18 For (women) read womens.
24 21 For (wod rose) read wood rose, and so in other places.
24 Mota, that the figure that is set for woodrose is not the figure of wodrose, but of Gallion, but yet it is somewhat like it.
25 8 For (floutes) read floures.
25 13 For (dwarfe gentian) read dwarfe gentian.
26 3 For (and perfectly) read and dzie perfectly.
26 Mota, that the figure that is set for white Dittamie is it not, but English Dittamie, which is nothing like to fraxinella.
27 Mota, that the figure that is set for Dozomicum Romanum is it not, but it is aconitum tertium Mathioli.
27 15 For (it was) read it that was.
28 Mota, that the figure that is set for eupatozii vulgare is it not, as it may well appeare if you loke backe to the chapter of eupatozium Dioscozidis, that is, Agrimonie, where ye shall finde the right eupatozii vulgare, otherwise called eupatozii Auicenne.
31 2 For (oemathe) read filipendula.
31 19 For (and that it is) read and is.
33 4 For (I set) read I fet.
34 2 For (the vertues and complexion of the diet wood) read, the vertues and complexion of Gractiola oz herbe Gratius.
34 28 For (is set out) read is fet out.
34 31 For (the vertue of graciola oz herbe gratius) read the vertues of the diet wodde.
35 13 After these wozdes (Latine wziters) there wanteth, that haue wzitten.
35 31 For (to be) read was.
36 Mota, bicause the vertues of one berrie out of Mathiolus are somewhat harde to be vnderstoode, In the stede of it that is translated alkeadie, read it that followeth. Out of the berrie of the herbe called Paris, the seede is gathered, which is not only not venemous, but also a present remedy against poyson: for I haue knowen diuers, whereof some haue bene by long diseases, and other by poisons, made half rooting, restozed to their former helth againe by the only vse of the sede of this herb dzunken in pouder for the space of xx. dayes in the quantitie of a dzam.
37 25 For (strenghteth) read strengthneth.
37 28 For (thzist bicause it is like thzist) read thzist bicause it is like thzist.
37 31 For (and those things that answere, for the leaues are like vnto wheat) read, and those that answere for the leaues, are like wheate.
39 3 Reade the fowze lines following thus.
For an herbe hauing the toppe like an eare of corne, which is called in Latine spica, ought not for that cause streightwaye to be called when it groweth in Germanie, spica Germanica, neyther when it groweth in Italie, spica Italica, neyther spica in anye speach, bicause the barbarous writers call it spicam.
39 10 For (a lauande) read a lauando.
39 19 For (I do not iudge) read I do iudge.
39 21 For (oleo de spigo) read oleum de spica.
40 10 For (nede) read, rede.
40 10 (But also further helpe) blot out further.

*.j.

Faultes eſcaped.

40 18 For (an moyſtneſt) read and moyſtneſſe.
40 36 For (the herbe nutmege) read the hole nutmeg.
40 37 For (cundited) read condited.
40 39 For (way hard) read waxe hard.
40 41 For (moſcozion) read moſcocarion.
41 9 For (ioynt) read ioynts.
42 4 For (ſalua) read ſaluia.
43 8 For (like ſcabins) read like ſcabius
43 17 For (ſoze will) read ſoze it will.
43 27 For (mirobalanes, read myzobalanes, and ſo in other places.
44 6 For (ſine) read fius.
45 After the figure of myzobalanis citrini, there wanteth this title. The vertues of all myzobalanes.
45 9 For (thy ſwete) read the ſwete.
45 14 For (this) read theſe.
46 7 For (and ſtrengthen, it quickeneth) read and ſtrengthen it, and quicken.
48 5 For (in the end of the ſecond degree, and farther it is ſo very well ſmelling) reade, in the ende of the ſecond degree and further. It is alſo verye well ſmelling.
48 17 For (both me) read both by me.
49 7 For (woiliſe) read woilish.
49 38 For (where) read wherefore.
50 34 For (forthwithout) read forthwith without.
50 42 For (the methell maketh) reade the methell nut maketh.
51 39 For (but much narrower, for the quantitie of it out of the loweſt part, whereof there riſeth a little ſtalke) reade, but much narrower for the quantitie of it, out of the loweſt part whereof, there riſeth a little ſtalke.
51 43 For (in moyſt and medowes) reade in moyſt medowes.
54 19 For (wozme) read wozne.
55 2 For (french Engliſh) read frenchengliſh.
56 15 For (take one lungwurt) read, take ake lungwurt.
56 40 For (mariocke) read marrocke.
57 6 For (it ioyneth togither) reade it ioyneth theſe togither.
58 2 For (otger) read other.
58 17 For (there ſhepe feoe) read their ſhepe to fede.
58 laſt For (hath) read haue.
59 17 For (iong) read long.
59 19 For (appeareth) reade appeare.
60 11 For (pzunella) reade bzuncila.
61 18 For (make gargle) read make a gargle.
61 19 For (for abouenamed) reade for the abouenamed.
62 2 For (is that it is) read, is it that is.
63 14 For (barbenes) read barberies.
64 21 For (his kindes) read his three kindes.
64 38 For (ſuch rubarbe and it that) read ſuch rubarbe that.
65 5 For (barite) read raritie.
67 7 For (of the third) read of the three.
71 4 For (ſcoureth away and) read ſcoureth and
71 23 For (from. z. v.) read from fiue drams.
71 27 For (in me other) read in me and other.
71 32 For (turned) read tunned.
73 laſt For (tuſtes) read tuftes.
76 Note, that in the ſteade of the figure of Phu magnum, ſhould haue bene ſet the figure of our Engliſh valerian, which is called of the herbaries valeriana greca, and call the next herbe Phu vulgare Germanozum, that is the common valerian of the Germanes.
77 10 For (wherein are in whites and blew flowzes with a little ſcattered here and there) reade wherin are white flowzes which haue a little blew ſcattered in them here and there.
77 19 For (ciephantia) read elephantia.
78 Note, that the figure ſet out for virga aurea, is not ſo well made as it ſhoulde be, for it wanteth indented leaues.
78 10 For (two kindes herbe) reade two kindes of this herbe.
79 8 For (of nuula) read of the buula.
79 35 For (a bzode hozy thing) read a bzode red horie thing.
79 40 For (operiens) read experience.
80 7 For (call) read called.
80 13 For (hath mention) read hath made mention.
80 15 For (ſwigerland) read ſwicherland.
80 17 For (verbaſcum) read verbaſcula.
80 20 For (pzinroſe) read pzimeroſe.
80 28 For (experience it hath) read experience that it hath.
80 47 For (bone) read bones.
81 15 For (ſtriken) read ſtriking.
81 17 For (that is out of the whole herbe) read that is ſtilled out of the whole herbe.
81 32 For (a ſodereth) read and ſodereth.
81 35 For (kynpes) read chymneys.
81 35 For (the ſtodes) read the ſeedes.

Of the herbe called Saucealone.

Alliaria.

ALliaria is called in Englisſh Saucealone/ and Jack of the hedge/in Duch Lenchel or Saulz kraut/in Frenche Aliayze. Saucealone groweth in hedges and in wild places alone without anye ſetting/ and it commeth vp in the moneth of Apzill with bzoade leaues like vnto a violet/but bzoader and grener/ whiche when they are bzoken and rubbed/ ſmell muche lyke vnto Garleke: and therefoze it is called Alliaria/that is Garleke wurt/ The ſtalke is long/ and in the toppe are whyte floures/ out of the which after growe litle hoznes/which haue in them black ſedes like to muſtard oz Selendine ſede.

The complexion and vertues of this herbe.

THis herbe is hote at the leſt in the ende of the ſecond degre after the rules of Galene/who teacheth vs to iudge of the hete & coldnes of herbes/by the taſt of the tong. It is commonly vſed both in England and in Germany/to be put in ſauces in the ſpzinge of the yeare/wherfoze the Engliſh men call it Sauce alone/ & ỹ Germanes Saulzkraut. This is good foz thẽ ỹ haue a cold ſto-

make/and it is good to be minged with other cold herbes to delaye the coldnes thereof. But it is not good for them that are of a cholerike nature/or haue hote blood/or be disposed to the head ake.

Of the herbe called Amara dulcis.

Amara dulcis.

AMara dulcis hath no Englishe name that I knowe/but for lacke of an other name/it maye be called Bitter swete. The herbe groweth about ditches and watery places/ and hedges/ and rinneth after the maner of a vyne alonge. The leues are somthing like Nightshaddes leues/but longer and rounder/and besides that they haue two litle eares standing out of eche syde of the leafe toward the setting one of the stalke / as some booze speres and lance staues haue/and the barke of the stalke when it is tasted of/is first bitter/ and afterward swete / & therefore it is called in Duche/ Je lenger je lieber. The longer the moze louely/ý is/ the moze ye taste it/the moze swete it is/and the moze louely. It hath grene berries first/and when it is ripe red as coral/and of an vnpleasant tast.

The

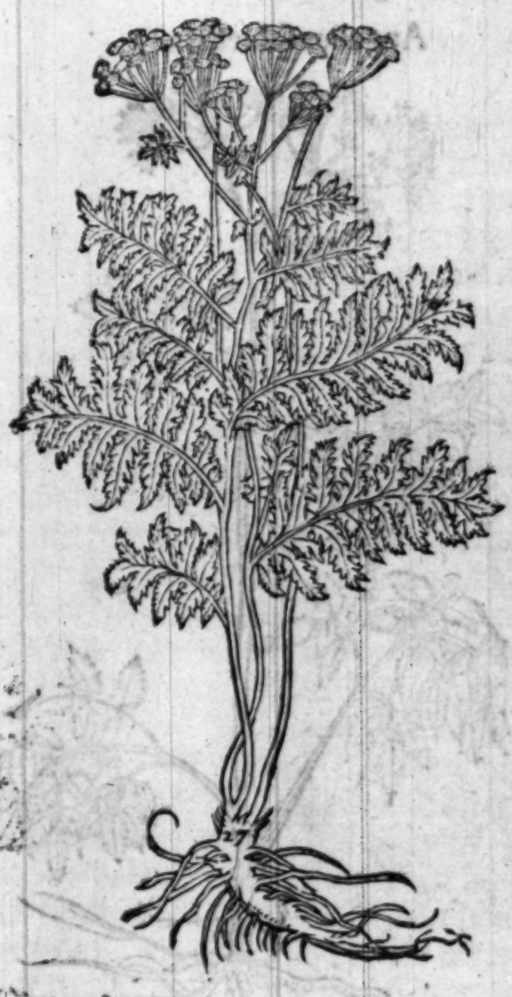
The floures are somthinge purple with yelow smal thinges like thredes com minge out of the reddest of them. Matthiolus taketh this herbe to be vitis syluestris in Dioscorides: but I haue sufficiently confuted him in the sesond parte of myne herball / intreatinge of vitis syluestris. Tragus erreth in making this herbe smilax leues in Dioscorides/ for the fruyte of smilax leues is litle/ black as a lupine/ but the fruyte of this herbe/ as he hym selfe writeth / is first grene/ & after red as corralle/ therfore it can not be smilax leues.

The vertues of this herbe out of Tragus.

Haue knowen by experience ỹ this is the vertue of this herbe sayth Tragus. Take a pound of the woode of this herbe/ and cut it into smal peces/ and after that you haue cut it/ put it into a newe pot with a pottel of whyte wine/ & let the pot be wel couered/ so that no ayre come in/ (yet not withstanding make a litle hole in the middest) & paste it well about with paste: and seth it vpon a soft cole fyre/ vntil the thirde part be sodden awaye / and then take it awaye. And then if ye take a smal draught of it in the morning/ an houre before ye rise/ and so when ye go to bed. It driueth out the iaunders by the belye and also by the water. Some geue this when it is sodden against rotten agues/ of which the iaundes is commed.

Of the herbe called wild Tansey.

Tanacetum. Tanacetum Indicum.



Of the herbe called wild Tanſey.

WIld Tanſey is called of Tragus in Latine Anſerina / & in Duche Genſerich. It maye be called in Latine alſo Tanacetum ſylueſtre/ ſome call it Potentillam. This herbe groweth in colde and watery places. The leaues are lyke vnto Agrimonye/ but that they are leſſe & grene aboue and whyte benethe/ it crepeth after the maner of ſtrawberries/and hath no other ſtalke/ but a long thyng lyke a packe threde/ oute of the whiche growe yelowe floures.

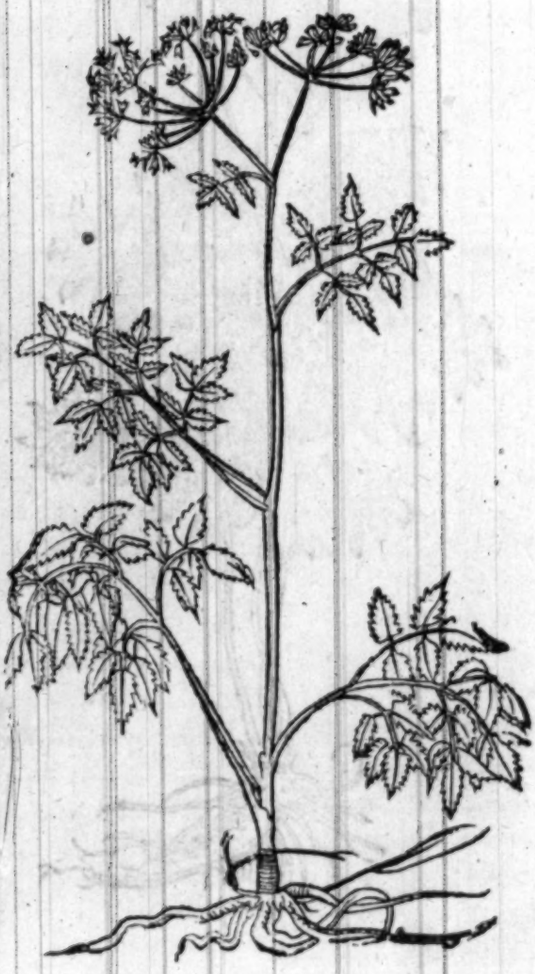
The vertues of wilde Tanſeye.

SUR weomen in Englande and ſome men that be ſunne burnt/and would be fayre/ether ſtepe this herbe in white wyne/and waſhe their faces with the wyne/or ellis with the diſtilled water of the ſame. The practitioners of Germanye wryte / that the herbe if it be ſodden with wine/ and dronken/is good for them that haue any knawing in the bellye / and for them that haue payne in their backes/ and for the ſtoppinge of weomens whyte floures. The diſtilled water as they wryte/is good for them that haue red eyes.

Of the herbe called Angelica.

Angelica ſatiua.

Angelica ſylueſtris.



Angelica hath leues somthinge lyke louage/ but not so far iagged in/ but it is muche lyke vnto cowe persnepe/which I take for Syphon dylium when it is yonge/but the leues are sharper/smaller and yelower by reason whereof some haue by error taken Angelica to be syphon dylium. It hath a verye great stalke/smoth & longe/and in the toppe of it sede muche like vnto louage. The roote is bigge and of a stronge smelle with some pleasantnes/& full of a clammy iuyce lyke a gumme/which sauoreth verye stronge/ and there growe oute of this bigger rote smale litle other rotes like braunches which grow nerte to the ground. It groweth much in Norwaye in the high mountaines/and also in Germany not far from Friburge/in the wood called nigra sylua/ or ellis Swartwalt in Duch/where as is the beginninge of Hircinij sylue. It groweth not in England that I know/sauing only in gardines. The rootes are now condited in Danske/for a frende of myne in London/called maister Alene a marchant man/who hath ventered ouer to Danske/sent me a litle vessel of these/ well condited with very excellent good hony. Wherefore they that woulde haue anye Angelica/maye speake to the Marchauntes of Danske/who can prouide them inough.

The vertues of Angelica.

Angelica is hote and drye at the lest in the third degree. All the later writers agre in this and experience confirmeth the same: that Angelica is good against poison/pestilent ayres/and the pestilence it selfe. The practitioners of Germany write thus of Angelica. If that any man be sodenly taken/ether with any pestilence/or any soden pestilent ague/or with to much soden sweting/ let him drinke of the pouder of the roote of Angelica/halfe a dram/ mingled with a dram of triacle/in thre or foure spoundfullis of the water of Angelica distilled out of the rootes/and after go vnto bed/ and couer him selfe wel/and at the lest faste thre houres after/which if he do/ he shal beginne to sweate/and by the helpe of God he shall be deliuered from his disease. If you haue not triacle at hand/you maye take a whole dram of the roote of Angelica in pouder/with the forenamed quantite of the distilled water/ and it will bring the same effecte that the other composition did. The roote of Angelica steped in vinegre/and smelled vpon in the tyme of the pestilence/and the same vinegre beyng sometyme dronke/if you be fasting/saueth a mans bodye from the pestilence. But it were better in my iudgement/to stipe the roote of Angelica in sharpe white vinegre/and after it be sufficiently steped/ to put it into a rounde hollowe balle/ full of holes/ ether of siluer/or of tinne/or of Jenipet woode/with some cotten or wolle dipped in the same vinegre/or ellis with some fine cloth/that anye of these maye holde the vinegre the longer: and if a man haue suche a ball/he maye be the more bolder to venter where the pestilence is/then if he had a great sort of other medicines. The water distilled out of ỳ

rotes of Angelica/or the pouder of the same is good for gnawing and payne of the bellye/that commeth with cold/if the body be not bounde withal. To be short/the water distilled/or the pouder of the roote is good for al inwarde diseases: as the pleurely/in the beginning before the hete of the inflamation becomed into the bodye: for it dissolueth and scatereth abroad/ such humores as vse to geue matter to the pleurely. It is good also for the diseases of ẏ lunges/if they come of a cold cause: and for the strangurian of a cold cause/ or of a stoppinge. It is good also for a woman that is in trauaile of childe/ and to bringe doune her sickenes. At other tymes when nede requireth/it is good also to dryue wind awaye that is in the bodye/and to ease the payne that commeth of the same. The roote maye be sodden ether in water or in wine / as ẏ nature of him that is sicke doth require. The iuyce of the roote put into a holow toth/taketh awaye the ache/and so likewise doth the distilled water put in at the eare. Moreouer the iuyce and the water also of Angelica/quicken ẏ eye sight/and they breake the litle filmes that go ouer the eyes/ wherof darknes doth rise. Of the rotes of Angelica and pitch/ maye be made a good emplaster against the bytinges of mad beastes. The water/the iuyce/or the pouder of the roote sprinckled vpon the diseased place/is a very good remedye against old and depe sores/for they do scoure it and clense them/and couer the bones with flesshe. The water of the same in a cold cause/ is good to be layde on places diseased with the goute and sciatica also: for it stancheth the payne and melteth awaye the tough humores that are gathered together. The sede is of lyke vertue with the roote. The wilde Angelica that groweth here in the lowe woodes and by the water sydes/is not of suche vertue as the other is. Howbeit the surgiones vse to seth ẏ rote of it in wine/to heale grene wondes withal. These properties haue I gathered out of the practicioners of the Germanes/but I haue not proued them al as yet my selfe/ but diuers of the I haue proued and found to be true.

Of Aquilegia called Columbine.

Aquilegia is called in Englishe Columbin/ and in Duche Ackeley. Columbine groweth onlye in gardines in England/as farre as I know/ but I haue seue it growe wilde in Germanye both it with the whyte floure and eke with ẏ blewe. The first leues that come out / are lyke vnto great Selendine/ they are iagged round aboute/ and spred vpon the earth. In the moneth of June / it groweth into a rounde and smoth stalke/higher then a mans cubite/and in the toppe it hath blewe or white floures much lyke vnto the herbe/which is called in English Larkes clawe/and in Duche Riders spurge. After that the floures are gone there rise foure corners like vnto Nigella Romana/which haue sede lyke vnto flees. The roote is whyte and long/and ful of smale fringes about the ende lyke thredes. The herbe/ the sede / and the roote resemble a certaine swetenes.

The

Aquilegia.

The vertues of Columbine.

Tragus writeth that a dram weight of the sede of Columbine bruſed/and with a halfpennye weight of Saffron/dronken with wine/is good for the yelow taundies. This is knowen by experience if he will go to a warm bedde after that he hath taken it/and prouoke swete: After the same maner vsed/it openeth the wayes of the lyuer/of whose stopping arise many diseases. After the same iudgemente of the same Tragus/the water of the floures rightly distilled/if it be dronken is good for the same purpose/& it is good against soundinge.

Of Medewurt/ or Medow wurt/ or Mede swete/ and of some named Vlmaria.

Barba capri.

Medewurte is an herbe well knowen vnto all men/ it groweth about water sydes/ moyst places and fennes/ and it hath a leafe like vnto Agrimonie/ indented murh. The stalkes are four square/ holow within/ dunne in colour/ whiche are somtyme as highe as a man. It hath verye many floures in the toppe which are lyke the floures of Philipendula/ a far of/ but not nere hand/ in colour whyte/ and in sauour pleasant. After that the floures are fallen/ ther foloweth a sede like vnto a litle smale wert/ ending into thre sharpe toppes. The roote is longe and full of litle tasselles like thredes/ black without/ & within brounishe/ of a stinking smelle/ of a bitter and binding taste. This herbe is called of some Vlmaria/ and the whole forme of it is like vnto the herbe which is called in Duche Geisbardt/ which is Barba capri.

The

The vertues of this herbe after the Practitioners of Germanye.

THE roote of this herbe sodden in wine and honye/and dronken/loseth the bellye and draweth furth choler. It is good for the bloody flixe if it be dronken when it is sodden in read wine. The weomen cookes in the spring time ble to gather this herbe/ and put it in there potages and mooses with other pot herbes. Beware that the sede of it be not eaten/ for it maketh the head ake. The same practitioners of Germanye do affirme that the herbe bruised & layd to with mede dryueth awaye swellinges/ and draweth furth shuers/ and also dartes and arrow heades.

Of Burnet.

Sanguisorbia.

THE herbe that is named in Englishe Burnet/ is called of some comon writers Pimpinella/ and of other Pimpinella Italica/ to put a difference betwene it and Pimpinellam Germanicam/ some of the finer sort hold that this herbe ought to be called Bipennula or Bipinnula/ because there growe ouer thwart ỹ leafe

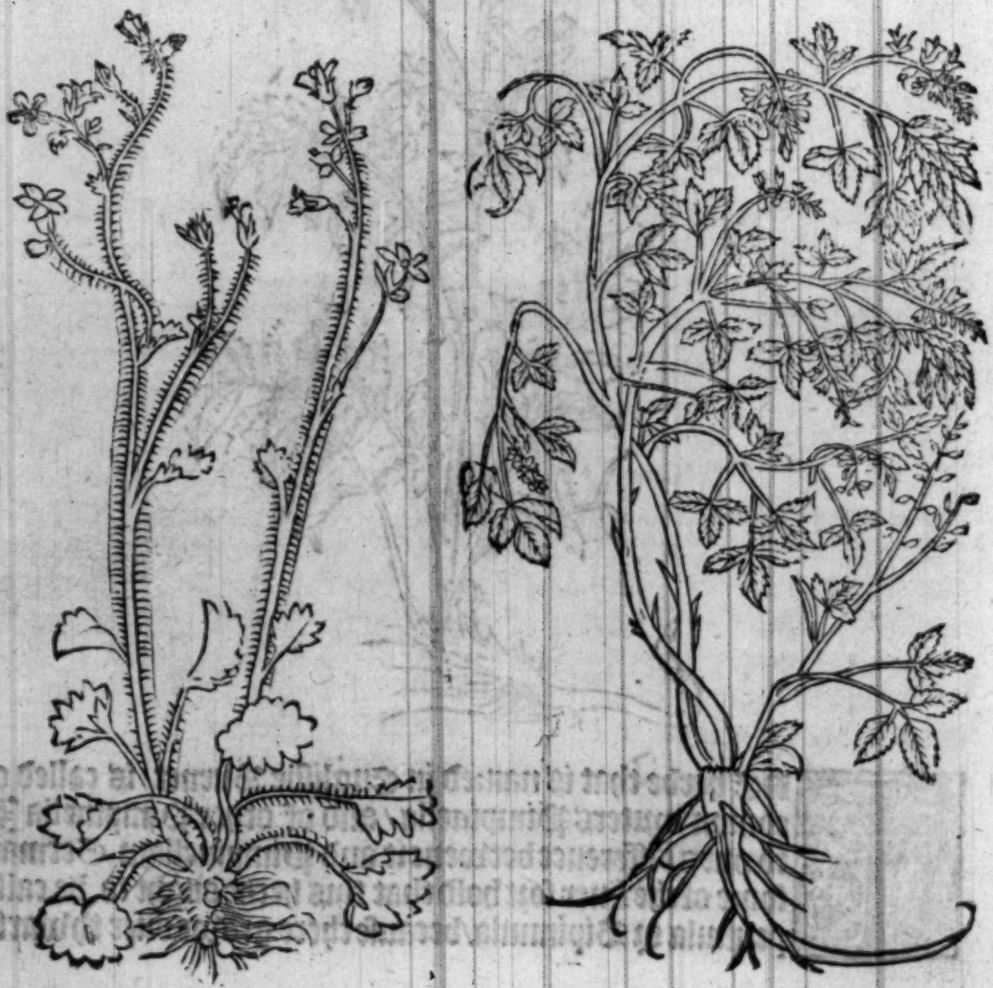
two

two and two litle leues like vnto the winges of birdes/ standing out as the bird setteth her winges out/when she intendeth to flye. Some wold it should be called Pampinella/and Fuchsius sayth that it ought to be called Sanguisorba/ȳ Duchmen call it Hergottes bertlin/that is Gods litle berde/because of the colour that it hath in the toppe. This herbe is so welknowen in al places of England by the name of Burnet/that I should but lese my labour/ if I shoulde describe it/Therfore I wil go to the vertues of it.

The vertues of Burnet.

DIuers of the Practitioners of Germanye do holde ȳ this herbe is good to staunche blood both in the bloody flixe/ and also in the illue of bloode/ that weomen haue oute of measure/ some holde that the herbe holden alone in ones hand/is good for the same. The truth is that this herbe is of a binding nature/and rather cold then hote/and therefore it is fit for the purposes aboue reherſed/ speciallye the roote and the sede. The leafe is pleasant both in taste and in smelle/and is good to be put both in wine/bere and ale/for them that are disposed muche to anye reume or flixe in the bodye/ and in my iudgement the vse of it is good both within and without against an hote running goute/ namely the leues.

Of Duch Pimpinell.



THere is an other herbe called in Duche Bibernel/and of the Duche Herbaries Pimpinella Germanica, and it is muche lyke in forme of the leaues vnto oure Burnet/but it is yelower a great deale/and rougher. It hath a white floure in the toppe. The sede of it is lyke vnto Persely sede. The herbe is hote at the lest in the third degre / both the roote and the sede. Some call this herbe Sarifrage/ because it groweth amongest stones in many places/ and cleueth them/and some call it Sarifrage / for the propertye that it hath in breakinge of the stone in a mannis bodye/ and it deserueth much better the name of Sarifrage/ then our Englih Sarifrage doth. It groweth commonlye in Englande in bankes of eche syde of holowe hygh wayes/ and in manye medowes also/and in verye great plentye.

The vertues of this herbe.

THe newe writers holde that this herbe is good against ỳ pestilence to be taken in fastinge in the morninge / and as I layde before/it is good to breake the stone. The Germanes do holde ỳ the rote of this herbe

herbe dryed/is so hote that it maye be vsed for pepper/which I would not denye if it were so pleasaunt as it is medicinable. The rootes maye be sodden and condited in sugar/to the great profit of them that haue colde stomaches/ and are troubled with tough fleme / the colike and the stone. The roote of Pimpinel any wayes taken in/is good against any kind of poyson/ against gnawinges in the bellye/which come of a colde cause. And it is good for to bringe doune weomen their sickenes. The sede will do al these thinges/ & therfore it were good that comfittes should be made thereof. They saye also that the water of it dronken three or foure dayes/ in the quantite of three or foure sponefulles/is good for the same purposes/but I geue more credite to ỳ roote and the sede/except the water were better stilled/ then it is here in England.

Of the herbe called of the later writers Bistorta.

Bistorta is called in some places of England Astrologia/ and in some places Nationes/but there is no general name for it. It maye be called ether of the name twise writhen/or els docke Bistorte. I know no herbe in all these part of Europa/where as I haue bene/ that agreeth better with the description & vertues of Britannica then Bistorta doth/howbeit ỳ rote agreeth not wt ỳ description of

Diosco-

Dioscorides/and therfore I haue set it amongest the herbes of the newe wri ters. Yet not withstanding I do vehemently suspect/that it is Britannica of Plinye/whereof is made mention in the booke of Pliny de naturali historia, where he writeth that the souldiers of the Romaynes come into Freiceland/ and that they dranke two yeare of one freshe spринge / for there were no mo fresh spринges/as he saith in all the hole countre/and that had suche a propertie that al that dranke of it within two yere/had the disease whiche is called scelotirbe/and stomocace/that is the losing of the knees and the disease of the mouth / for they waxed lame in their knees / and al their teth waxed loose/ which later named parte of the disease many in Freiselande haue at this present houre/and when I was the Erle of Emdens Phisitian / whiche is the Lord of East Freseland/diuers asked me counceil for that disease/and by the helpe of God/I did heale them/and perceiued that it was the verye same disease that Plinye spake of/wherefore although I had learned by experience to heale the disease with other herbes/yet because that Pliny wrote that the inhabitores of Freseland taught the Romaines to heale their disease with an herbe called Britannica / whiche grewe in greate plentye in these partes of Freseland/which were next vnto Britannye/whereof the herbe had the name. I soughte with greate payne/and also with some cost by al the sea syde of East Freselande/and I could neuer find anye herbe that answered to the description of Britannica. Then I sayled to an Iland / called Juste/ and there I found it not/and after that I sayled to an other Iland called Nordeni/ & sought there also/but I could not find it. And then because I could not finde it in no place by the sea syde/I went to seke it in medowes and woddes/and in a wode I founde Bistorta in such great plentye as I neuer sawe in no gardine of England/and therefore seyng that Plinye wrote that it grew in such great plentye there/and I could find no other herbe but Bistorta/ I iudge ỳ Bistorta is the Britannica that he maketh mention of/ and it is surelye proued by experience/that Bistorta healeth the disease that Plinye writeth that Britannica healed. The rote of twise writhen is blackish red/ & within whytish red/and tasteth verye bindinge/croked in and out/ whereof some gaue it the name of Bistorta/and some serpentaria: The leaues that growe nexte to the roote/are bigger then the other/& are lyke vnto a dockes leafe/ but much lesse. The stalke is smal and longe/and hath here and there some litle leaues vpon it: In the toppe of the stalke groweth a litle eare like vnto the eare of Lauander/the floure is whitishe with some purple minged there withall.

The vertues of docke Bistorte.

THE practitioners of Germanye write/ that the leaues and rote of docke Bistort/are good to be taken against the pestilence: and it is knowen by experience / that the iuyce/ pouder / or broth of them/are good for lose teth and rotten gummes/ wherfore they are good for the disease/whiche is called of the low Duche men the scourboke/and of the Northren men at this day ỳ scrubye ill.

The pouder of the roote alſo ſtoppeth both the bloody and other flixes. The practitioners write alſo that the pouder is good to be ſprinckled vpon ỳ canker of the backe/and alſo vpon ſores that are hard to be healed / if the places be waſhed with the iuyce of the herbe. The pouder of the roote mixed with allam/and a litle honye/ and put into a holow toth/ſtayeth the falling doune of the rewme from the head into the ſame toth.

Of Burſa paſtoris.

Burſa paſtoris.

BUrſa paſtoris is called in ſome places of England ſhepeherdes pouche/of the likenes that the ſede veſſel hath vnto a ſhepehardes pouch or ſhippe. The herbe groweth in hygh wayes and in gardines/ and in manye other places aboute townes and cities: the leaues are depelye indented in/and the ſtalke hath manye braunches vpon it/ and the leaues that are aboue in them/are not ſo farre indented as the other leaues be/and a great deale leſſe/the ſtalke is round/and of the length of a ſpanne and longer. In the top are white floures/and when they are gone/there foloweth as I ſaid before the veſſell of the ſede like vnto a boyes ſatchel or litle bagge: the roote is verye ſmall.

The

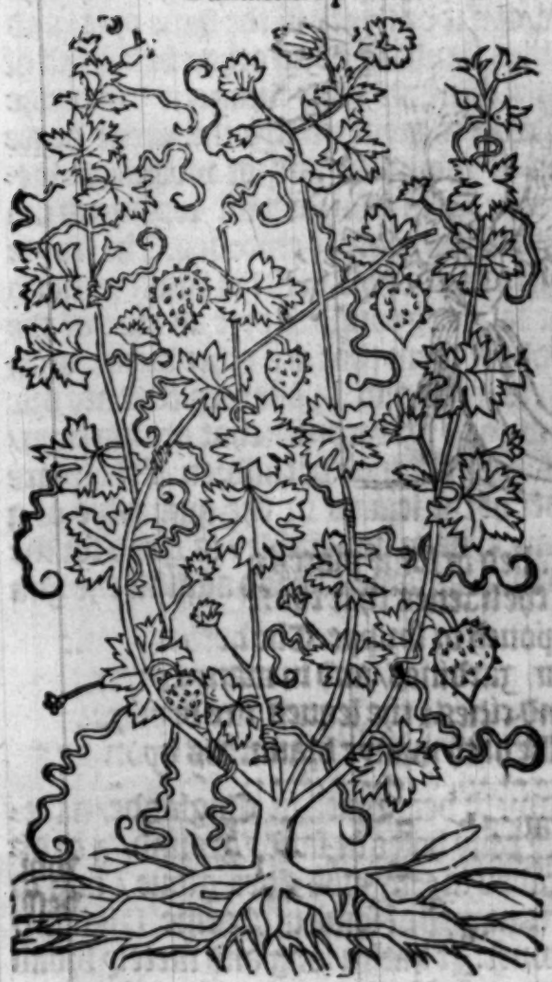
Of Burſa paſtoris.

The Vertues.

Burſa paſtoris is cold and drye / and bindinge / and is by manyfold experiences tried to be a verye good and holſome herbe for manye thinges. Wherefore if it be broken and layd to emplaſter wyſe / it is good for hote inflammations or burninges both of blood and alſo of choler. It is good ſodden with rayn water / Plantaine and Bolus againſt the bloodye flixe / and againſt ſpittinge of bloode. The iuyce of it doth heale grene wondes / and doth ſtoppe the runninge oute of matter of mennes eares. It is alſo good to ſtoppe weomens floures withall / if they runne to muche out / if it be eaten. It is good to be menged with emplaſters for the healing of the woundes of the head. Burſa paſtoris beyng dryed and ſodden in read wine or in rayne water / wherein burning hote ſtele hath bene quenched / is not only good for the bloody flixe / but alſo for them that piſſe bloode. Some hold that the ſtilled water / beynge dronken for a certayne tyme / hath the ſame power. The iuyce put in a linnen clout / and ſtopped in a mans noſe / ſtoppeth the running out of blood.

Of the herbe Balſamine.

Balſamine prima.



Balſamine altera.

There is an herbe which is called in Barbarus Latin Balsamina/and of some Uiticella/of some Momordica/and of some Caranza. Thesame maye be called in English Balsamine or vine Balsamine/It groweth much in Italy/ and in some places of England in gardines. Balsamine is a litle herbe and crepeth like a vine with smale braunches/and claspeth about herbes and bushes that growe nert about it after the maner of Briony/and suche other like crepinge herbes/but thesame hath leaues much lesse and more depely indented. It hath manye litle claspers/ wherwith it holdeth vp it selfe: The claspers come out from the holowe place betwene the stalke and the leaues foote stalke. It hath a floure like a Cucumer/some what yelowish. It hath a fruyte small at the bottome and bigger aboue. The shell of it is thicke and fleshye. It hath a cremesin colour when it is ripe. It hath a sede inclosed in like vnto the sede of Languria/couered with a thick shell very slippery and red. It hath a verye smale roote / and it is not ripe before the Auguste or September.

The Vertues.

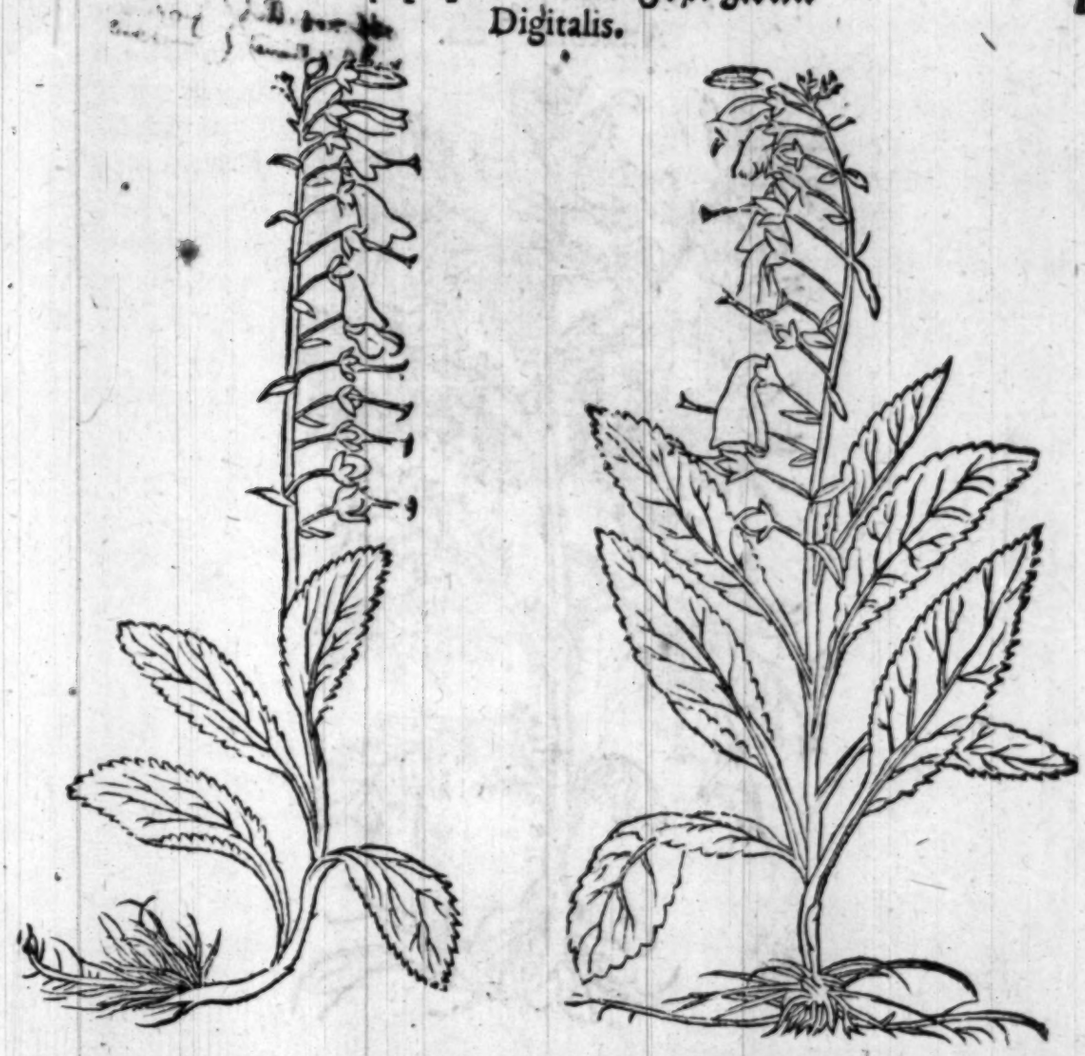
THE leaues ioyne together freshe woundes. The fruyte if the sede be taken out/and set in the sunne long with oyle that is not full rype/or if it be steped in the same oyle/ and put into a vessel which standeth in an other vessel full of hote water/or if it be set in hote horse dunge/it wil make an oyle verye profitable to dryue awaye the great heate and inflammations of woundes and of weomens brestes/and to swage ache. It is also good for weomens mothers/if they haue theyr skinne of/and for the ache of the emrodes. The fruyte is good for the same purpose if it be sodden in a double vessel in swete almond oyle or Lint sede oyle / so that ye put to euery pound of oyle an vnce of the moyste vernishe. The same is verye good for them that are ether burnt with the fyre/ or scalded with hote water. It is good also for sinewes that are pricked and wounded. Some hold that it is good for weomen that are barrayn/ to make them fruytefull. It is good also for burstinge of childzen if the place be anoynted oft therewyth. The pouder of the leaues in the quantitye of a spoune full taken with the broth of Plantayne or horse tayle / is good for the woundes of the guttes. And some hold that the same is good against the gnawynge of the bellye.

Of the herbe called Fore gloue.

There is an herbe that groweth very much in Englande/ & specially in Norfolke about ỳ cony holes in sandy ground/ & in diuers woddes/which is called in Englishe Fore gloue / and in Duche Fingerkraut. It is named of some in Latine Digitalis/ that is to saye Thimble wurt. It hath a long and metely broad leafe/almost after the maner of Mullayne / but longer / blacker and sharper / and indented roundeaboute lyke a sawe.

It hath

Digitalis.



It hath a longe ſtalke and in the toppe manye floures hanginge doume like belles or thumbles of diuerſe coloures / ſometyme they are blewe/ſometyme white/ſomtyme yelowiſh.

The properties of Foxe gloue.

I Haue heard one that ſayd/that he proued that the hole herbe/ ſtalkes/leues/ and floures/ bruſed a litle/ and put betwene the horſe ſadle and his back/is an excellent remedye againſt the farcye or faſſones.

Of Carduus benedictus.

ALthough diuerſe of the later writers haue gone about to make Carduus benedictus a kind of Atractilis/ yet for all that the deſcription is found not perfitly to agree vnto it. It is written that Carduus benedictus was ſent oute of Inde vnto the Emperor Friderike/as a very precious medicine againſt many diſeaſes and greſes/it is called in Engliſh moſt commonly Cardo benedictus/and in Italian/ Herba Turcha.

Atractilis aspera.

The vertues of Carduus benedictus out of the later writers.

IT is verye good for the head ache and the migram/ for the vse of the iuyce or pouder of the leaues preserueth and kepeth a man from the head ache/and heleth it beyng present. It quickeneth the sighte if the iuyce of it be layd vpon the eyes. The pouder stancheth blood that floweth out of the nose or commeth out of the longes. The broth of it taken with wine / maketh an appetite. It is good for anye ache in the bodye. It strenghteneth the members of the hole bodye/and fasteneth loose sinewes and weike. It is also good for the dropsey. It breaketh also the stone/and breaketh any unposteme. It preserueth from the pestilence if ỹ pouder be taken in water xxiij. houres before a man come into the infected place. It is good for the dulnes of the head. It helpeth the memory/it amendeth thicke hearing. It is good for short wind and the disease of the lunges/ some write that strenghteneth the teth: Other write that it bringeth doune floures/and prouoketh slepe/and helpeth the falling sicknes. It is also good for falles and bruslinges. The leaues prouoke swete/ỹ pouder is good against al poyson.

al poyſon. The ſame put into the guttes by a cliſter/helpeth the colike and o-
ther diſeaſes of the guttes/and the woundes of theſame. They write alſo
that the water of Cardo benedictus / healeth the rednes and itchinge of the
eyes/and the iuyce doth the ſame. The leaues bruſed/are good for the byting
of ſerpentes/ for burninges and for carbuncles. There is nothing better for
the cancker and olde rotten and feſtringe ſores/then the leaues/iuyce/ broth
pouder and water of Cardo benedictus. The leaues are good for fomenta-
tiones/and to be ſitten ouer/beyng ſodden in water/that ỹ vapor may come
to the diſeaſed places/againſt the ſtone and ſtoppinge of floures.

Of the herbe called Cheruell.

Cerifolium.

CHaruel leaues when they come firſte vp/ are almoſte lyke vnto percely/but ſmaller and iagged with many cuttes/ and therefore it ſemeth to be lyke vnto Homloke. It hath a whyte roote and ſmalle/and ſhorter then all the kindes of perſelye haue. It hath a ſmoth ſtalke/ſomthinge purple/ hollow and full of braunches/ and it beareth a floure like vnto Coriander/and a black ſede/ and the ſede ſmelleth nothing at all/ when as the herbe hath a verye good ſmell.

The vertues.

Charuel is of a warme nature/but exceedeth not the first degre. The Germanes do wryte that it is proued by experience/that Charuel doth breake insunder lumpes of blood/ gathered together. The iuyce maketh the blood that is growen together by a drye stripe/or by a wound melt and fall insunder. If it be so that the iuyce of Charuel doth not strongly inough by it selfe to dissolue and breake insunder clotted or clustered blood/that is growen together in lumpes: Let the patient put thereto the pouder made of burnt crabbes eyes/and of the coles of Linde tre/and it will worke the effect stronglier a great deale. They wrte also that this is good for the pleuresye/and against the prickinge of the syde. If that it be eaten in a sallat or in a moose/ it is good for the stomache and the head/by reason of the pleasant smell that it hath. The leaues of Cheruel bruised and layd to/are as good a remedye agaynst bruised places and clustered blood/as scala celi is.

Of Cassia fistula.

Assia fistula is called in better Latin / Siliqua Ægyptiaca, we haue no other name for it in Englishe but Cassia fistula. The tre that the Canes coddes of Cassia fistula groweth on/is a great tre. The woode of the tre is fast / and much knit together within the barke vntil ye come to the hart/it is yelowe/ but the pith or hart is black as the hart of Ebenus and Guaiacum is. when it is grene/it stinketh ill/but not when it is dryed. The leafe is lyke vnto Carobe/or saint Johannis breadis tre/ which maye be called in English Carob cod tre / but it groweth sharper toward the end. The barke is of an ashye color. The rootes are great lyke the rootes of a walnut tre. Oute of the bowes hange coddes verye long/ round and thicke/ when they are rype and in color black redish. These are full of a black and swete mary/but it goeth not right oute/as the marye doth in a beane / but one pece is euer sundered or parted from an other/by litle thinne thinges like woddish filmes/as ye maye se in hony combes/in certaine partitiones lieth a great sede/as lyke as maye be possible vnto the sede of Carobe/or Carob cod. Cassia fistula is broughte oute of diuerse places/not onlye of Cairo and Alexandria/ but also oute of the weste newe found Flandes/out of Hispaniola/cuba & paria. The best is that commeth from Caire/ and it hath the longest Canes thinnest barkes/ and heauiest in weight/that when it is shaken/ratleth not.

The ber-

Cassia fistula.

Cassia solitiua.

The vertues of Cassia fistula.

CAssia is a litle hote and moyst in ỹ firſt degre. It purgeth from the ſtomacke choler and fleme/gently by ſoughtning of the belly. It is good for agues that riſe from thoſe two humores/ and by this meanes it clenſeth the blood/and quencheth and dulleth the ſharpnes both of blood and coler. It purgeth the belly verye well/ and the vertue thereof goeth not beyonde the ſtomache. Wherefore it may moſt ſafely be geuen in the beginning of agues/ & in other hote diſeaſes in the beginning before the letting of blood/becauſe it onlye purgeth the ſtomake and ſofteneth the bellye. The harme that commeth of Caſſia is/that it is euel for ſlipperye and ſlimye and weike guttes. But the remedy againſt that/is to menge with it Mirobalanes/Rubarbe/ Maſtick/ and Spica nardi. But I knowe in my time two of my pacientes to whome Caſſia was a poiſon/for aſſone as euer they toke it/they were verye ſore ſeke/and eche of them at the leaſt had xl. ſtooles/the one was a gentle man of Freſeland the Jonker of Alders ham/and the other a gentle man of England. Or els I neuer found ỹ Caſſia did diſagre with any man. If it be geuen vnto any that are verye hard bound/then it is beſt to mixe with it Almond oyle/or elles the Muſcelage of fleawurt called Pſillium. It is excellently good for them that can not well make water/if it be taken with medicines that ſtere a man to make water/ as ✠ percelye and Alexander ſede/ Fenell ſede/and ſuche lyke.

Becauſe

Because it worketh verye slowlye/some increase the strength thereof wyth hisope or the whaye of goates milke. Cassia purgeth oute choler and fleme without anye hurt at all. It swageth the hatrishnes or roughnes of the brest and throte/and dissolueth the inflammations thereof. It delivereth the kidneis from sand and grauel/specially if it be taken with the broth of licores or other thinges that prouoke water. Moreouer if it be oft taken/it wil not suffer the stone to growe agayne. Beside al these properties it is good for hote agues. If it be layd to without/it is good for burning heat/called the inflammation of choler or inflammed blood/and for other inflammations that are in the outermost part of the skinne. Manye Phisicions neuer geue Cassia/except it be menged with some portion of Hiera picra to be put vnto it/but ether a litle of the syrope of roses solutiue/or the syrop of Cichory with Rubarbe/or some other of lyke vertue. Cassia maye be geuen to childer/weomen with chylde/to verye olde men without anye ieoperdye. The quantite of Cassia is euer an vnce commonlye. It maye be taken in greater and lesse quantite/accordinge vnto the nature of the pacient. The tyme of takinge of it/is two houres before dinner fastinge.

Of Cloues.

Cariophillata hortensis.

Cariophillata sylvestris.

Although

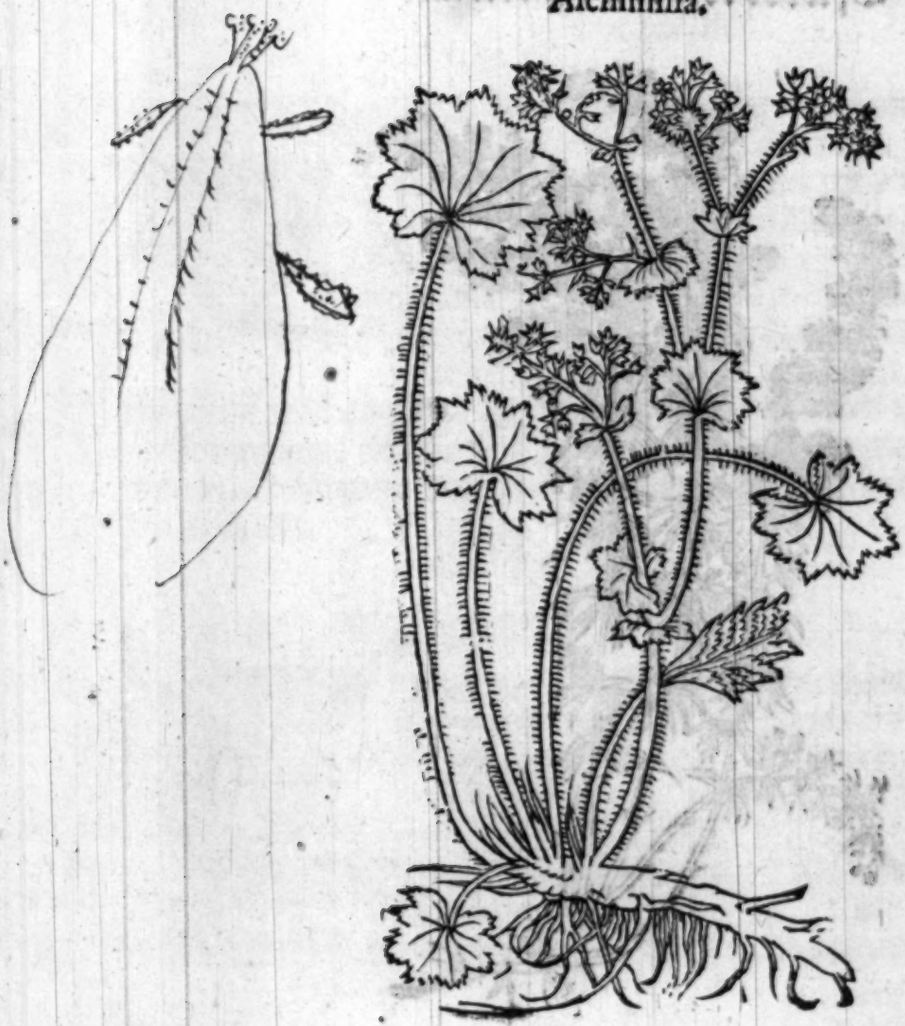
ALthough there be mention made of cloues of the later Grecians/yet there is no mention made thereof in Dioscorides and Galene/wherefore I intreat of cloues amongest the simples/found out after the tyme of the olde Grecianes. The Grecians calle a cloue Cariophyllon/ that is nutleafe/the barbarous writers name it Clauum/that is a nayle/whereof commeth the Duche name negelen/ and our Englishe a Cloue or a Clowe.

The vertues of Cloues.

CLoues comfort the stomacke/liuer and hart. They helpe digestion and stop the bellye. They quicken the eye sight and scoure awaye the cloudes and hawes of the eyes. They are generallye good against all cold diseases/ and they are almost hote in the thirde degre. The oyle of Cloues is verye good for a cold stomake and for anye other places that had nede of warminge as a colde reumatike brayne and suche other places.

Of oure Ladies mantell.

Alchimilla.

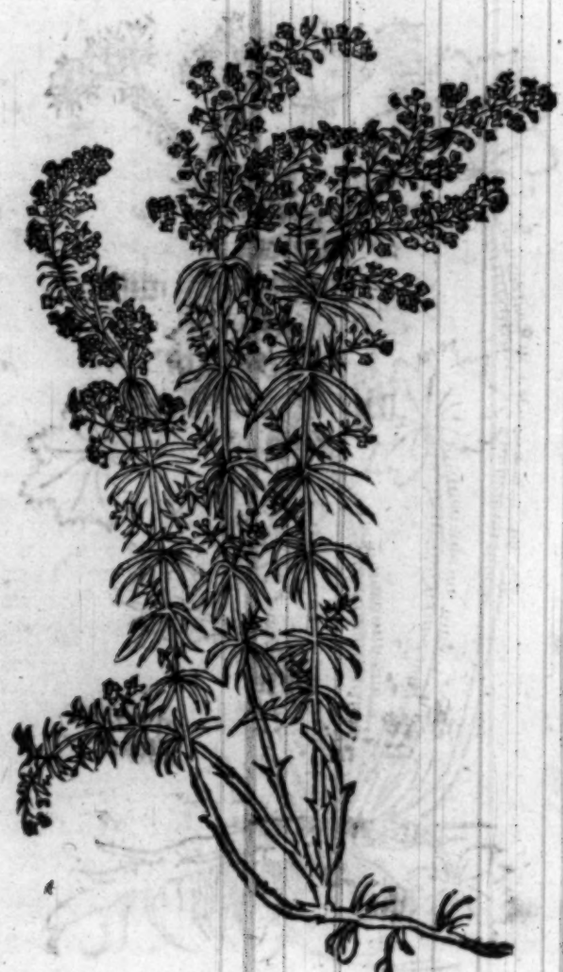


ALchimilla is named in Englisth lyndaw/ and oure ladies mantil. Our ladies mantil is an herbe of a grene colour/ & groweth in moyst medowes/ & in some dry medowes. In the night it closeth it selfe together lyke a purse/ & in ỳ morning it is found ful of dewe. It lokes much like a malow at first sight/ & it is iagged rondabout wt eight or ix. indentinges. The flour is yelow/ and the sede is smale/ and the roote fyue inches long/ and redish in colour/ in tast binding with a litle bitternes. The herbe is not passing a span long.

The vertues.

THE late writers hold ỳ lindaw is good for inward burstinges & inward wondes/ if it be sodden in wine/ & the wine be dronken. The leues therof beyng layd to swellinges & wondes/ do swage the payne & take away also hote burninges. The broth of the herbe is good for al kindes of woundes/ and a cloth also dipped in the broth therof/ helpeth to glewe woundes together again. The broth of it is good also to lay vpon wemen brestes/ that are to lose and hanging doune. It is oft proued that this herbe is good against the inward brekinges and burstinges of childzen.

Of wood rose or wood rosvell.



Wode rose is called of som in Barbarous Latin Cordialis or Asperula / or Spergula odorata / in Duche Hertzfreud and Waltmeister / in French Muguet. It is a short herbe of a span long / foursquare and smal / about ẏ which growe certaine orders of leaues / certayne spaces goynge betwene / representinge some kindes of rowelles of spores / whereof it hath the name in English / the floures are whyte and well smellinge.

The vertues of wood rowell.

They that write of this herbe / geue it greate commendation for making of the herte merry / and for helping of the lyuer.

Of litle Gentian / or diuarse Gentian.

There is a litle herbe in forme and fassion lyke vnto Gentian / and it is called of the comon Herbaries Cruciata / of the forme of a crosse that is sene in the roote. The leaues are long / and stande wing wise on the stalke whiche is rounde. The floure is blewe and longe / and the hole herbe is bitter.

The vertues.

Likewise as it is in my iudgement a kind of Gentian / so it hath diuerse properties of Gentian. It groweth in England both in Dorsetshyre vpon the playne of Salisberrye and also in Yorke shyre in bare places. The Herbaries write that this herbe is good against the pestilence & poyson / and for woundes / and to bring out tough humores of the breste. If this herbe be bruised and layd vnto the belly / it killeth and driueth furth wormes. Some holde that if the pouder of the herbe be geuen vnto cattel or beastes that are in ieoperdye of contagious sicknes / it will preserue them. I thinke and iudge / that if a man want the great Gentian / that he maye for a nede occuppe this herbe in the stede of it.

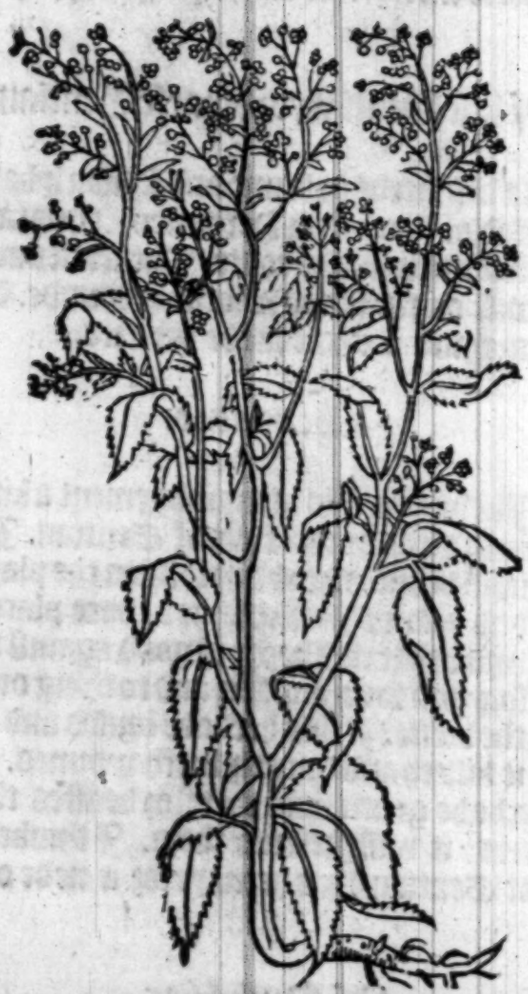
Of Quibibbes.

I haue not sene the tree / nether the leaues / of Quibibbes / for it groweth not in those places of Europa that I know of / where I haue bene / and therefore I can not describe him. I haue sene the berries oft tymes / for the berries are common in England and in al countreys. They are of the bignes of pepper / but lighter & somwhat browner wt a litle stalke / as ẏ Iuy berries haue. They are called in barbarous Latin Cubebe. I thinke ẏ the old writers knew nothing of this simple.

The vertues of Quibibbes.

THE ſede is hote in the beginning of the third degree/ and perfitly in the ende of the thirde degree. This berrye maketh ſtronge the ſtomake/ that is weike by reaſon of fleme or of winde/and they ſcoure from the breſte / tough & groſſe humores. They helpe the milte/and dryue awaye winde/and helpe the cold diſeaſes of the mother. If they be chawed longe with maſtick/ they drawe fleme from the head/and ſtrengthen the brayne/ and to be ſhort/they are good againſt all cold diſeaſes.

Of whyte Dittanye.



I Haue written of two kindes of Dittany alredye in my former bokes/whereof the former is called in Latine Dictammus/ or Dictãnus creticus. The ſecond is called Lepidium. This kind is called in Barbarous Latin Dictamus albus / and of ſome writers Frarinella/of the likenes that it hath with an aſhe in the ſettinge of the leaues. It groweth in the high mountaines in Germanye in plentye. It is a very beutuous herbe/and wel ſmelling. The floures are purple whytiſh/the roote is whyte/and ſtinketh like a goat buck/ and goeth a good lenght in the ground. The taſte of the roote is bitter/ the ſede of it is blacke/and it groweth in litle ſmale coddes.

The

The vertues of whyte Dittanye/or Duche Dittanye.

THE ponder of it is good to kill wormes. The hole herbe of nature is good against poison and the bitinges of venemous beastes/and also against the pestilence. It is good for them which are diseased in the stomake / and for them that are shortwinded. The water distilled out of the floures/if it be poured in at the nose/ is good for all diseases of the head that come of a colde cause.

Of Doronike Romane.

Doronicum Romanum.

DOronicum Romanum/otherwise called Carnabadium/ groweth not that I knowe of in England/and that I remember I neuer sawe it growyng but ones/ & that was in Germanye. The leafe of it was shewed me for Doronico Romano/was muche bigger and broader then a violet leafe/and muche more blackishe grene. The rootes are wel knowen in the Apothecaries shoppes.

The vertues of Doronike Romane.

THE Arabian commendeth this herbe verye muche agaynst the diseases of the herte/ and hold that it is good against poyson and venome.

Of diuerse herbes which haue the name of Eupatorium.

Eupatorium vulgare.

IN my firste boke I haue declared sufficientlye that Agrimony was the Eupatorium of Dioscorides/and of other of the Grecians. Nowe because there are two other kindes of Eupatorium/whereof Mesue maketh mention of the one/and Auicenna of an other: it shalbe necessarye as farre forth as we cã to set furth it which is the Eupatorium of Mesue/and which is the Eupatorium of Auicenne. Matthiolus writeth that the comon Eupatoriũ of the Apothecaries which I haue named water hempe/is Eupatorium Auicenne / and he writeth that the herbe that is called Ageraton in Dioscorides/is Eupatorium Mesues / mockinge Fuchsius and Cordus / who held that Gratiola was Eupatorium Mesue/ as muchs

as muche worthy to be mocked of other his owne selfe/ for the herbe that he setteth furth for Eupatorio Mesues/ agreeth not with the description of Mesue/for the leaues of Mesues Eupatorium are smalle like Centorie/his herbe hath broad leaues nothing like Centorye. The floures of Eupatorie of Mesue are longe or somthinge longe/as both the translations of Mesue witnes/ for Siluius redeth thus/Floribus est subluteis oblongis, The olde translator hath/Eleuantur super eum flores qui sunt sicut subcitrini, longitudinis paruæ. Wherfore I meruell oute of whose translation Matthiolus describing Eupatorium Mesue/set out these wordes/Floribus aureis in vmbellam cohærentibus helychrysi modo. Furthermore he proueth not that his Gulia purgeth/ and I take that it is the herbe that we call Wandleyne. Wherfore his herbe can not be Eupatorium Mesues/though it coulde purge as he hath not proued yet. As for Gratiola which Cordus and Fuchsius take for Eupatorio Mesues/the extremite of purginge (which Matthiolus noted well) will not suffer it to be Eupatorium Mesue/ for two scruples of the pouder of Gratiola (as I haue oft proued) purgeth strongly/when as Eupatorium Mesues purgeth very gently/and nothing stronglye. Therefore nether Cordus nor Matthiolus/nether anye of vs all hath found out Eupatorium Mesues. And it appereth by Mesue that his was not so verye plentuous in his tyme. For in the defaut of it he teacheth to take halfe as muche of Asarabacca/ and so muche wormwode Romaine. But if good Asarabacca were not at hand/ I had leuer take wormwode Romane alone/ or grene Cassidonia called stichados/ then ether it that Matthiolus or Cordus setteth furth for Eupatorio Mesues.

The vertues of water hempe.

Water hempe is verye bitter in taste/and it openeth all stoppinges/and cutteth in sunder all tough and clammye humores/ & is good for the grene sickness/ the dropsye iaundes/ and for the goute that commeth of grosse fleme.

Of Eyebrighte.

Yebrighte is named in Douche Augentroost/in Latin Eufragia, and of some in Greke Ophthalmica. The herbe is verye shorte/ and commeth not (that I haue sene) to the height of a span/the leaues are for the quantite of the herbe somthinge broad and indented/ and in taste bitter/ and in smell not pleasant/the floure is of diuerse coloures/ but the whyte beareth the chefe rule.

Of Eyebrighte.

Euphragia.

The vertues of Eyebright out of Arnoldus de noua villa.

THE wine of Eyebright is made for the eyes by puttinge the herbe into the muſt vntill it be at lenght perfit wyne/ whoſe vſe maketh the eyes of old men ware yonge again and taketh awaye the hinderance of them/ and the lacke of ſight in anye man of what age ſoeuer he be of/chefely if there excede fat and fleme. There was a man that continued blinde a long tyme/and within a yere he was reſtored to his ſight againe/for the herbe is hote and drye/and it hath of a propertie/ŷ if the pouder of it be eaten with the yolke of an egge/ it worketh the ſame effect/and the pouder doth the ſame thinge wounderfullye receyued in wyne. And there are credit worthy witneſſes aliue/ as yet that haue tryed this in them ſelues/which could not rede without ſpectacles and afterward red a ſmall text without ſpectacles. If the wine be to ſtronge/ tempre it with fenel water or with ſugar/ Thus Arnoldus in his boke of wines. Tragus writeth that he hath proued that it is good for the iaundes/and I gather by the bitternes and heat that it hath meaſurable/ that it is good againſt all diſeaſes that come of the ſtopping of the milt or liuer/or any other parte/ and that it is good to cut in peces tough fleme and other groſſe humores.

Of Fili-

Oenanthe.

Filipendula is named in Englishe also Filipendula/that is hanging by a threde/for the knobbye rootes hange by small thinges lyke thredes. It is called in Duche Rotten steinbrech. It is somthinge lyke vnto Burnet/ but the leaues are lesse/and it resembleth also the greater kinde of Yarrow/but the leaues are greater/ the rootes are manye litle knobbes like longe nuttes/hanginge vpon small thinges like thredes. The stalke is longe and smalle/the floures are whyte and of a pleasant smell / not vnlyke vnto the floures of Medowurt.

The vertues of Filipendula.

Filipendula dryueth furth water/ and is good for the strangurion/and for the stone in the kidneis/and the ache therein. The same as the later writers hold/driueth awaye the windines of the stomach/and that it is good for them that are short winded/ and for al diseases that rise of cold. Some hold also that the pouder of the rotes is good for the falling sicknes.

GAlega is named in Italian about Ferraria also Regalicum / in other places Ruta capraria, It groweth in great plentye aboute Ferraria about the banke of the noble flood Padus. It groweth high vp with leaues like Licores.

Galega siue Ruta capraria.

The vertues.

THE newe writers do hold that Galega is good against the pestilence and against all venome and poyson/and biting or prickinge of venemous beastes. The iuyce of the herbe hath the same vertue / and it is good to be layde emplasterwyse vpon the same wounded and hurt places. Some write that an vnce and a halfe of it is good to be geuen for them that haue the falling sickenes. I neuer sawe this herbe growinge in anye place but in gardines/sauinge onlye in Italye.

Of Gra-

Gratiola.

I Haue not ſene Gratiolam growing in England/ ſauing two rootes or thre that I ſet out of Brabant/ & gaue vnto maiſter Riche and maiſter Morgan Apotecaries of London. Wherefore I knowe no Engliſhe name for it. But it maye be called herbe Gratius / or horſe werye/ or werye horſe/ becauſe when it is eaten of horſes/ it fainteth them and maketh them wery/ for the which cauſe it is called in Italiã Stanka cauallo. The herbe groweth in moyſt grondes/ as about Nonnes in the cloſe that is hard by the water ſide beyond the bridge/ where as my ſeruantes gathered an hole wallat ful at one tyme. The herbe is ſomtyme two ſpannes longe in Germanye when it groweth by water ſydes. The leaues are not lyke the leaues of hiſope as Matthiolus writeth/ but much bigger and longer/ and of an other coloure that is more whytiſh grene/ and not ſo blackiſhe grene as hiſope is. About the edges of the leaues ſtand out litle certaine thinges like teth/ & namely about ẏ endes of ẏ leaues/ ẏ floures grow out of a long fote ſtalke/ in figure long/ in colour whitiſh/ with ſome pece purpliſh/ & within a litle yelowiſh. The leaues growe wingwiſe by coples one againſt an other. The rotes of it that groweth in Germany/ are not like it that Matthiolus ſetteth furth/ for they are more creping in the ground along/ and out of theſe creping rootes ſpringe out many litle ſtalkes/ ye maye cut the crepinge roote into manye peces/ and euery one of them wil growe and bring furth ſtalkes/ leaues and floures. The hole herbe is verye bitter.

The

The vertues and complexion of the Diet woode.

This herbe is good for a dropsey/for it purgeth water fleme and choler strongly/ for two scruples will purge a metely strong body. The herbe bruised and layd to a wound as Matthiolus writeth/ healeth it verye quickely and spedely.

Of the wodde called Guiacum.

Guiacum is otherwise called Lignum sanctum, that is holy wode. Some call it the Diet woode/because they that kepe a Diet for the Frenche pore/ or anye other disease hardly curable/most commonlye drinke the broth of this woode. It groweth not in Europa but in Inde and in Taprobana and Jaua/ and in diuerse Ilandes of Inde. The lerned men as Manardus and other of oure tyme/ make thre sortes of the Diet woode. The first kinde is verye bigge/and in the middes/in the inmost parte it appereth blacke/ and without it is pale or reddishe. The seconde kinde is muche lesse/ and the blacke within muche lesse. The thirde kinde whiche is properlye called the holye woode/is lesse then all the other/and it is white both within and without/ and this is more smellinge and bitinge then the other. These thre sortes are not thre diuerse trees in kinde/but all one kinde of tree/but they differ in partes and age. The great massy part with so much blacke/is the bole or bodye of the tre. The seconde kinde are the bigger braunches: the third kind is ether a yong tre/or the small bonghes of the old tre. The best is it that is al whyte/ so that it be freshe and not ruyceles and wythered. The seconde beneth that in goodnes is it that is lesse/and hath lesse black then the greatest. The vilest of all thre is that/which is greatest of al the other/ and hath most black in it. The best barcke is that which is taken of the best wode. Guiacum is set oute of diuerse places/ as oute of Callecute/ Jaua: the learned sorte holde that it is beste that commeth out of East Inde/because it is hote of subtile partes/ and hath muche rosin in it.

The vertues of Gratiola or herbe Gratius.

Guiacum dryeth vp/maketh fyne and subtil/melteth or resolueth/scoureth away/and prouoketh sweat/ and by the reason of his rosin/ withstandeth putrefaction or rottennes of humores in the bodye. It is knowen that the broth of Guiacum is good for the French pore/for the gout that is not depely rooted/for the diseases of the milt and liuer. It is good for the dropsey when it is sodden in wine. The vse of the broth is good for the iaundes and manye other hardlye curable diseases. There was a Frenche man that contended in a litle booke/that the pouder of the Diet woode/ oughte not and coulde not be sodden in wine/ at the lest in Frenche wine.

But I

But I haue gyuen this medicin oft tymes sodden in Rennish wine / & haue done therewith much good. Matthiolus teacheth howe that muste maye be made with the pouder of the woode/and I haue caused the pouder to be sodden in Berewurt/and it hath bene drinkeable inough. But whether ye seth the pouder of the diet wood in water or wine/or in Berewurt/ or Alewurt/ ye must take hede that such herbes be sodden therewith/ as are good against the mater of the decease/and comfort most the weikest and most diseased places: which can not be done without good knowledge of simple medicines. There are bookes inough to teach the maner of sething and dressinge of the holye or diet woode: But I aduise all men that wil haue anye profite of this wode/to are councel of some learned man/for the herbes and the quantite of the same/that shalbe sodden with the wode. There are diuers Latin writers of the diet wode/and howe it should be vsed/but I like none so well that I haue red yet as Alphonsus Ferrus. I must gyue you warninge of two errours that are committed in the drinke and syrop made with the dyet wode. the one is/that some in England gyue the syrope after supper: The other is/ that one learned man maketh his common drinke more ful of herbes and medicines/ then he doth make his syrope: for when we geue manye medicines/ then we intende to alter muche and chaunge the humore. But when we intend to norishe at conuenient and accustomed tyme/then we put fewer medicines to the meat or drinke/least the number and vnpleasantnes of the medicines should hurt both the appetite digestion/and marre the norishment. Bitter and horrible thinges destroye the appetite/and make the stomake to loth the meate and drinke/and it onlye norisheth that is swete and pleasant. The medicine that is taken before meat/is drawen in first of the liuer/ and goeth from thence to the places conuenient. But it that is taken after meat / marreth the meat/and can not for the meat come to the conuenient places whether it should come/and oft goeth vp to the heade and troubleth it very sore.

Of the herbe one berrye.

Uchsius taught vs that the herbe that I call one berry/to be Aconitum pardalianches/ and then he thought it had ben so/and if he had knowen a better/he wold haue shewed vs it. But Matthiolus proueth that the herbe whiche Fuchsius setteth furth for Aconto pardalianche/is herba paris of ỳ later writers. The herb that I call One berrye/ hath a rounde stalke/ which is neuer aboue a span long/ and oute of the middes therof commeth oute foure leaues/ not vnlyke vnto some Plantayne/ and in ỳ top of the stalke about a rounde black berrye come oute other foure smal leaues/and there in is sede in color white. The roote is full of small thinges / like thredes: This herbe groweth plentuouslye in a wode beside Morpeth/called Cottinge woode/and in manye other woddes in Englande.

The

The vertues of One berrye out of Matthiolus.

BVT of the berrye of the herbe called Paris/the sede is gathered whiche is so far from hurtinge or poysoninge/ that some by the drinkinge of the pouder of that sede / in the quantite of a dram / for the space of twentye dayes/that they that haue bene wasted/and haue bene made halfe doutinge by poyson/haue well recouered agayne.

Of great Pilletorye of Spayne.

THere are two herbes that are called in English Pilletory of Spayne / one whose roote is occupied against ỳ toth ache/and this groweth not in England. But there is an other herbe that is called of English men also Pilletory of Spayne. But for a difference I call this great Pilletory of Spayne. It were best to call it after the Duche Maisterwurt. This Maisterwurt hath diuers Latin names in Italy and in Germany/For the Phisicianes of Italye call it

call it Imperatoriam, and the Duche Phiſicianes call it Magiſtrantiam and Aſtericium, Oſtericium, and Oſtricium, The common people of highe Germanye call it Meiſterwurtz. I neuer hard that it grew wilde in Englande / ſauinge aboute Morpeth in the North parke there. The leafe is ſomthinge like Angelica/ but that it is greater/ rougher & blacker/ the ſtalke is verye longe/ the floures are whytiſh/ the ſedes are not broad and flatte like dill/ but longe like vnto ſiler mountaine/ as far as I remember/ and as Matthiolus deſcribeth his Imperatoriam. It hath blacke rootes without and very ſharpe/ and bytinge in taſt/ and a litle bitter.

The vertues and Properties of great Pilletorie of Spayne.

PIllitorie of Spayne or Maiſterwurt is hote at the leaſte in the third degre. Maiſterwurt driueth mightely awaye from the ſtomake/ guttes & mother. Wherefore it is good for the colike/ and the gnawing of the ſtomach. It driueth doune floures/ and ſtirreth a man to make water. It is good for the toth ache if the rotes be ſodden in tart wine/ and bathed therewith. The roote dronken is good for the ſtrangling of the mother. Maiſterwurt helpeth barunes of weomen if it come of a colde cauſe. The rotes chowed in the mouth/ bringe much waterish fleme from the brayne. The pouder of the roote dronken ofte w̄ wine/ is a good remedy againſt cold diſeaſes. Wherfore it is good for ẏ palſey & the falling ſickneſs/ & for them that are taken with numnes. Some write ẏ halfe a ſpounful of the pouder of this herbe taken an houre before ẏ fitte will heale a quartan. It maketh ones breth ſmell wel/ & ſtrenghteth al ẏ wittes or ſenſes. It is good for al peſtilent diſeaſes that go from one to another / and againſt al poyſon and bitinge or ſtinginge of venemous beaſtes. It helpeth them that are ſhortwinded. It openeth ſtoppinges/ and is good for the dropſey/ and for them that haue the diſeaſe of the milt.

Of the herbe called Kali.

KAli as I do remēber hath no name in Engliſh/ & although it be very plentuous in many places of England/ yet I neuer could mete with any man that knewe it. But leſt this herbe ſhould be without a name/ it maye be called Saltwurt/ becauſe it is ſalt in taſte/ & Salalkali is made therof/ it maye be called alſo Glas wede/ becauſe the aſhes of it ſerue to make glas with. It maye alſo be called Sea thriſt/ becauſe it is like thriſt that groweth on the houſes/ which is a kinde of ayegrene/ when it commeth furſte out of the grounde. I remember nowe that one Engliſh man called this herbe Eeſtrige. It hath a rede ſtalke/ and thoſe thinges that anſwere/ for ẏ leaues are like vnto whete/ but manye partes longer and round/ in taſte ſaltiſhe/ and in color grene. The ſtalke of it is ful of ioyntes/ and not one far from another. The older that the herbe is/ the longer are the leaues/ at the lenght growe oute rounde knoppes/ wherein are verye ſmal ſedes/ whiche the Larkes in Eaſt Freſelande eate in winter.

KALY.

The vertues of Kaly.

I Haue red no vertue that Kaly hath in Phisik/but they that make glasse vse the ashes of it to make glasses of/and of the broth of it is made a salt/ called Salt a kali.

Of the two kindes of Lauander.

LAuander is not written of/ by name in anye old writer/ but in my iudgement it is a kinde of Stichados/and therfore I maruel muche at Fuchsius and Matthiolus/wher of the one writeth that it is Spica Germanica, and the other that it is Spica Italica, when as it differeth vtterly in likenes from all the kindes of spica/that anye auncient author maketh mention of. Therefore it shal be better ether to call it thinne or longe Stichas/or after the commō herbaries Lauandulam or Lauendulam, then Spicam Germanicā, Anglicā, Gallicam, Scoticam, Hispanicam, or Danicam, although it grow in al these cōtreys.

For

Lauendula.

Lauendula minor.

For an herbe hauinge in the toppe like an eare of corne/ called in Latine Spicam, ought not te be called streight waye/therefore when it groweth in Germanye Spica germanica, nether where it groweth in Italye Spica Italica, nether Spica in anye spece/because the Barbarus writers cal it Spicam. Ther are two kindes of Lauander/one kinde onlye called Lauander/and this is the lesse kinde/ and the greater and fayrer kinde is called Lauander spyke. Learned men do iudge not withoute a cause/that it was first called Lauēda, Lauanda, or Lauendula, a Lauander of washinge/ because wyse men founde by experience that it was good to washe mennis heades with/ which had anye deceses there in/or weiknes that come of a colde cause. These two kindes of Lauander are so well knowen in all countrees that I haue bene in/that I thinke that it were but lost labor to describe them that are so well knowen all redy/therfore I wil procede to the vertues of them.

The vertues of Lauander or Lauander spyke.

Both these kindes of Lauander as some of the Italianes do write/are hote and drye fully in the seconde degre/and in the beginninge of the third. But I do not iudge by experience and by learninge/that they are perfitly hote in the third degre/ whiche they partely them selues do graunt when they say/ Olio de spigo odoris adeò acerrimi est, vt cætera odoramenta superet. Wher

fore it can not be true that the two kindes of Lauander do not differ muche in strength from al the kindes of Spikenard / namely when as beside this / alleged Galene in the eight boke of Simple medicines / graunteth ẏ Spikenard is hote only in the first degre / and dry e in the second fullye. They grant also that these kindes of Lauander are good for al diseases of the brayne that come of a colde cause / also for crampes and palsyes that they strenghthen the stomache / and open the liuer that is stopped / and the stopped milt also / & bring doune floures and secondes / whiche properties rather belonge vnto Stechas then vnto anye kinde of Spiknarde / which ye shall wel se if ye rede the properties of Stechas / and of the kindes of Nardus / and compare thē both together. Wherefore it ought not by and by to be receyued as the aunswere of Apollo / whatsoeuer the Italianes and other countrey men do write / except it can be proued by autorite or good reson. The Germanes do write that the floures of Lauander sodden in wine and dronken / do make one auoyde water well. The same (as they write) dronken thre or foure dayes together / bringe doune floures and secondes / they dryue wind away / and are good for the iaundes. The floures of Lauander taken with Cinnamum cloues / Mace graynes / Cubebes / and the leaues of Rosemarye / do not only helpe the aboue named diseases more strongly / but also further helpe the palsey / and the tothe ache. The water of both the Lauanders is good to washe the akinge heade with / if the cause be colde / and so it helpeth the dulnes of the head. The broth of the floures of both the kindes / and the water also / are good for membres that are num or taken / if they be oft bathed and washed therewith. I iudge that the floures of Lauander quilted in a cappe and daylye worne / are good for all diseases of the head that come of a colde cause / and that they comforte the brayne verye well / namelye if it haue anye distemperature that commeth of cold an moystenes.

Of Nutmegges and Mace.

THE mace groweth aboute the Nutmegge / and is the floure / and at the firste it is spred abroade like a wild rose wyth fyue leaues / and the nutte appereth in the middes / and afterwarde closeth it selfe roundabout the Nutmegge. The Nutmegges growe in great plentye in an Iland of Inde / called Badon / The trees haue leaues like peche leaues / but shorter and narrower. The herbe Nutmegge is inclosed in an hard shelle as a hasel nutte is. And the same haue I sene verye well cūdited in sugar / it was condited whilse it was grene / as yonge walnuttes are condited hole before the shelles waye hard / and they are verye pleasant in eatinge and comfortable for the stomache. The Nutmegge is called in Barbarous Latine Nux muscata, in Latine Nux myristica, and of some in Greke Moscocarydion, or Mescoryon.

The vertues of Nutmegges and Mace.

THE best Nutmegges are rede / fat & heuy / ẏ worst are light black & drye / The Nutmegges are hote & dry in ẏ end of ẏ second degre: but some hold ẏ they are hote in ẏ third degre / but not perfitly. The Nutmegge stoppeth the bellye / and maketh ones breth sauour wel / and taketh awaye fumes of the stomache. It digesteth meat / & driueth winde awaye and comforteth the stomache and the liuer / and is good for the frekles in the face and ẏ ringworme.

It mini-

It minisheth the greatnes of the milt/ and softeneth the impostemes of the liuer. It is also good for the cold diseases of the mother. The Arabianes hold that Nutmegges and Cloues be of one nature/ but I hold that the Cloues are muche hoter and of more subtile partes then the Nutmegge is. Some vse to take freshe Nutmegges/ and to bruse them and heat them in a pan and then to presse them/ and then commeth out a salt olishe thinge lyke ware/ which some cal oyle of Nutmegges. This oyle is precious/ for it is very good for all cold diseases of the sinewes and ioynte/ and of diuerse other places also/ It is also profitable for cold housbandes that wold fayne haue childzen/ but not for lecherous boyes and bulles. Mace is drye in the first degre/ and it is much bindinge and very spicie. But the Arabianes hold/ and namely Auerroes/ that Mace hath nether heat nor colde that can be spied. But if he mean of the Mace that groweth vpon the Nutmegge/ his sayinge is playne false/ for it is hote in the seconde degre at the least/ as a man maye wel iudge by his taste. And I thinke that in propertye it agreeth much wt the Nutmegge.

Of the herbe called in English Alecoste or Costemarye.

Menta græca.

Of the herbe called in Englisſh Alecoſte or Coſte marye.

THE herbe whiche is called in Engliſhe Coſte/ Alecoſte/ or Coſtmarye/is called in Barbarous Latine Menta Romana, or Menta Saracenica, or Saliua Romana. The leafe of the herbe is ſome thinge like Betonye/ but it is more white/and a great deale bigger/ and it hath a very ſtrong ſauoure / and in taſte bitter/ the ſtalke is ſometyme allmoſt a cubite longe and longer/and in the toppe thereof are ſome yelowe knoppes/ not muche vnlike the knoppes of Tanſey. It groweth onelye in gardines in England/ and in no place ellis as farre as I knowe.

The vertues of Coſte marye out of Matthiolus.

THE iuyce of the herbe dronken/killeth both ſmalle and greate wormes in the bellye. It is good for a colde mother. It ſtrenghteneth the ſtomache/whether it be dronken or layd to / and ſtayeth vomitinge. The herbe of his nature whether it be ſtrawed / or ellis a perfume be made thereof/driueth awaye ſerpentes/and is good againſt their poiſones/and it helpeth ſtoppinges and ſtrenghteneth the head.

Of the herbe called Deuils bite.

Morſus diaboli.

THE deuils bite is called in common Latine Morsus diaboli, & succisa. The superstitious people hath beleued that the deuil knowinge the vertues of this herbe/bite a pece of the roote away/ and therefore call it deuils bite. It maye be called also/ of biten/ because a pece of the roote is biten of. The deuils bite groweth abroade in vntilled places/as in meddowes and plaine feldes/ The leaues are somethinge like scabins leaues/but blacker and without the litle thinges like fine thredes that the leaues of scabins hange on. It is also much like the leaues of that kind of Plantayne/which is called of some Ribwort/but the leaues are broader. The stalke is about two cubites hye / The floure is somthinge purple/ the rotes haue manye tasselles or fringes / growing out of it/and one pece of the roote is biten awaye/whereof it hath the name.

The vertues of Ofbiten.

THE later writers saye that if Ofbiten be layd to grene after the manner of an emplaster to a carbuncle or pestilent sore/will ripe / and surelye heale the same/ or ỹ wine that it is sodden in/ wil do thesame. The rote vseth to be eaten by it selfe / and also the broth of it/if it be sod in wine/is also good for the payne of the mother/and to saue a man from the pestilent ayre. It is verye bitter in taste/wherfore a man maye gather that it is hote and of a drye complexion/some vse nowe a dayes to breake and dissolue clustered blood that is runne together in lumpes with it. Some vse to geue the pouder into the bodye to kill wormes/and to laye the herbe vnto brused places/or bitten places/or to suche places that be hurt by fallinge.

Of the fruytes called Mirobalanes.

MIrobalanus is a Greke worde / and answereth not iustlye in name vnto these fruytes that I nowe write of/ For Mirobalanus soundeth a spicye or wel smellinge ackorne / when as these fruytes are lyke plumbes and not ackornes. The Arabianes make fyue kindes of Mirobalanus as they al do graunt. Mesue writeth that some haue iudged that yelow Mirobalanes and Indianes/ and the Chebuli / are the fruytes of one tre. But besyde that it is not lyke to be true/ because they haue diuerse and differinge qualities/ It is late tried by experience of trauaillers in to Inde/that they are fruytes of diuerse sundry trees.

The election and choyce of the Mirobalanes with certeyne markes by the waye whereby one maye be knowen from an other.

INDI.

GOod yelowe Mirobalanes are knowen by these fine properties. The yelowe are of a maruelous great yelowe coloure/turninge somthinge to grene heuy/because they are great and thicke with muche fleshe / and when they are broken/there is gumme found in them. The stone is very litle. The kebuli are somthinge blacke turninge towarde rednes/and the greater that they are/the better they be. They haue muche fleshe/and therefore are so heauye/that when they are put in the water/ they sinke for heuynes. The Indianes are blacke great/and haue muche fleshe/and are heuye and are without stones. The Emblikes are best that are great and haue muche fleshe / heauye / and haue smal stones. The beste Belerici are greate and haue muche and thicke fleshe vpon them and are heuye.

The

CITRINI.

THE Mirobalanes are gentle purging medicines/for they make not a man weike after their purginge/ but rather strenghthen the stomache and other inwarde partes and help them/ye they are good for the hole bodye in so muche that some write that the vse of them kepeth a man yonge and maketh a good coloure/and make the breth swete/ & maketh thy swete not to be to ranke in smell. They make a man merye and dryue sadnes awaye. They comfort the liuer and are good against the trimbling of the hart. They are good for the emrodes and quench the heat of choler.

The vertues of the Citron or yelowe Mirobalanes.

THis are the most excellent qualites of yelow Mirobalanes/they purge choler/and are good for thē that are of hote complexions. If they be steped and rubbed in Ueriuce made of grapes or rose water/or in the iuyce of Fenel/they scoure the eyes and dryue away the heat of them. The pouder of thē finely beaten/ stoppeth the dropping out of the water of the eyes/and fasten louse eyes/ that are weikned with to much moysture. If they be menged with Mastike they will heale sores. These maye be taken in grosse pouder from ij.ʒ to v. and in the infuse from v.ʒ vnto xx.

The

CHEBVLI.

The vertues of Kebuli.

KEBVLI purge fleme/increase a mans reason and vnderstandinge/ and helpe the memorye/ and stoppe the rewme/they scoure the stomach and strenghten/it quickeneth the eye sight and other senses/and are good for the dropsey and old agues. The ponder of the Indianes and the Kebuli maye be taken from ij. ʒ to iiij. ʒ/ ℞ the broth of the infusion of them maye be take from iiij.ʒ vnto xx. but he that taketh them/ must not take them whiles the North winde bloweth / and must eat no fishe. The sodden broth of these do stoppe more then the infusion/ whiche is onelye pressed out without sethinge.

Of the black Mirobalanes.

THE black Mirobalanes purge oute Melancoly ℞ burnt choler/they are good for trimbling/sadnes/ẏ lepre/ẏ quartaine/℞ such other deceases as rise of melancoly. They are also good to make the color of the skinne liuelye.

The

The hurtes of the Mirobalanes and helpe of the same.

AND because all these kindes of Mirobalanes do lightlye stoppe the vaynes and lyuer and other places/ & cleue vnto the filmes of the stomach / and guttes/ and hurte them with their wrinkles/ they are not to be geuen vnto them that are muche geuen vnto stoppinge / but vnto other they maye be geuen with those medicines or herbes that drine vpine/or they maye be infused in whaye/and so taken / or in the iuyce of fumitorye/ or with Rubarbe / or Agarike/or Spiknarde. If they be steped and rubbed in rose oyle/or the oyle of swete Almondes/or violet oyle/or with swete Almondes/or swete rasines or broken with their streyninge/or hony/or taken with Cassia/Manna/ Tamarindes/or with the conserue of Violettes/or if they be taken with any other softeninge medicine / they soften the stomache and the guttes/ that is purge gentlye and slide thorow as sliperye and cleue no more to the guttes/ nether make anye wrinkles there.

The vertues of Emblike Mirobalanes.

THE Emblikes are somthinge colde and drye in the firste degre/they scoure the stomache of rotten fleme / and they strenghthen it and the brayne/the sinewes/the hart/ the liuer/and other louse partes by binding them together agayne/and therefore they are good for the trimblinge of the harte/they stere vp an appetite/they stoppe vomiting/ they staye and hold doune madnes/they increase or at the least helpe the reasonable pour of the soule. They slake the notable heat of the bowelles and the thirst that commeth thereof. The measure of takinge of them is from one aureo/that is a dram/and the viij. parte of a dram vntill thre/in the infuse they are taken from iij. aureis vntill sire.

Of bellerick Mirobalanes.

BEllerick Mirobalanes are cold in the first degre / and drye in the seconde. Their chefe properties are to comfort and to strenghten. Auerrois writeth that they purge choler. The same quantite is to be taken of these that is taken of Emblike Mirobalanes.

Of the Fen shrub or bushe called Gall.

THere is a shorte bushe that groweth in the Fenne/whiche is called in Duche in Netherland/ Gagel / in Cambridge shyre Gall/ in Summerset shyre Goul or Golle/of the Apothecaries in Englande and lowe Duchlande/Mirtillus/although it be no kinde of Myrtus/but onlye because the leaues are well smellinge and are lyke vnto the leaues of wild Myrtus/ sauinge that they are shorter

ſhorter and rounder/and blunter at the ende. As far as I can perceyue/ oure Apothecaries haue vſed the leaues of this buſhe / for the leaues of the righte Myrtus. But they erre/for the properties are not all one. For the gall is hote in the ende of the ſecond degre/and farther it is ſo very wel ſmelling and meruelous bitter/and notable aſtringent or bindinge. But Galene writing of ỹ right Myrtus/ſayth it is made of contrary ſubſtances/but the colde erthlye propertye ouercommeth the other. It hath alſo a ſubtile propertye ỹ is hote/ by reaſon whereof it dryeth. Wherefore the one can not be well vſed without error/for the other although they agre in manye poyntes. The Weſtfalians vſe to put the leaues/buddes and floures of Gall (for it hath no fruyte as the Myrtus hath) into beare/and it maketh it haue both a good taſte and a good ſmell/and for a nede it wil ſerue in the ſtede of hoppes. But I woulde aduiſe that either hoppes ſhould be mixed w̄ it/or els Roſmarye/ Calamint or Chamepitis called Groundpine / or ſuche other lyke openinge herbes or ſedes/as are the ſedes of Fenel/Caroway/or Aniſe. It is tried by experience that it is good to be put in beare/bothyme and by diuerſe other in Summerſet ſhyre.

Of the nutte of Inde.

Nux Indica.

The

THE nutte of Inde is called in Latin Nux Indica / it is so bigge as a good halfe pinte in receyuinge of Licoze / in figure like a Melon/ but sharper at the endes/ and especial at the one ende. The outer barke is of a rede coloure turninge towardes blacke/ somthinge harde tough/ with a wollise nature within/ whiche groweth hard together/ and when it is hard rubbed with handes/ it is lyke heares/ vnder ỹ is a hard shell as hard as horne / thresquare. It hath a kernel within it of the bignes of a goose egge/ hollow within / the substance thereof is fat of the thicknes of halfe a figge of a swete taste/ and like butter. They are most commended that haue much of a Licoz within them like water/ foz by that it is knowen that they are new and freshe.

The vertues and complexion of the nutte of Inde.

THE nut of Inde is hote in the seconde degre as the Italianes write/ and moiste in the firste. But in them that I haue tasted/ I haue found no such heat/ if it be eaten / although it engendze not an hurtful iuyce/ yet they trouble the stomake somthinge. It encreaseth sede/ and stereth men to the wozke of pzocreation of childer. The oyle that is pzessed out of the Indiane nut/ is good foz the payne of the emrodes/ specially menged with the oyle of peches. The same is good foz the ache of the knees and sciatica/ if they be anoynted therewith/ and it killeth wozmes.

Of the nutte called the vomitinge nutt/ and of the nut of Methel.

THE vomitinge nut and the Methel are not in al poyntes vnlyke. But yet is there great difference betwene them. Matthiolus writeth that the flat nuttes like litle cheses which haue ben solde hytherto: foz vomitinge nuttes are nuttes methel/ and they that haue bene hytherto vsed foz methel nuttes/ are the righte nucesvomicæ, that is vomite nuttes. And foz his proofe he alledgeth Serapion/ and he maketh this difference / that the right vomike nuttes haue litle knoppes vpon them lyke eyes / and that the methel nuttes haue dounye oz roughe skin all ouer them.

Oute of the Arabianes/ and chefelye out of Serapio/ and them that he citeth.

SErapio maketh two chapters of Nux Methel, and of Nux Mechil, and a seueral chapter of the fruyte called Nuxvomica, where they must be thze seuerall thinges and not one simple: firste I wil rehearse what he writeth of the vomike nut.

Eum alcey or alke/is named in Latin Nux vomica. This nut ether alone or with other medicines as salt / maketh a man vomite strongly/ for salt furthereth perbreakinge/ and stereth the humores/ and maketh them more easelye go furth by casting or vomiting. The quantite of them to be taken is two drammes. Take twentye drammes of ỹ drye toppes or leaues of Dill / and seth them in a wine pint of water vntill the halfe be sodden awaye / and put some honye to it/ and let the medicine be made of honye/ and afterward let it be menged with this sodden water and dronken/ and then it maketh a man vomit easely/ and it loseth the bellye sometyme. One Abraham in Serapio writeth thus. There is a nut whose color is betwene grayshe/ blewishe/ and whitishe/ greater then a hasel nut/ and there are knobbes in it/ and if ye take a dram of the pouder of the barke of it that is sifted with two great drammes of the pouder of Dill or Fenel sede/ and put vnto it a sufficient quantite of honye/ and drinke it with warme water/ it wil make a man vomite choler and fleme/ and it wil make some go to the stole also.

Here in this texte I find nothing that misliketh me/ sauing that this Abraham geueth but one dram/ when as other geue two drammes / and that he compareth it vnto a hasel nut/ when as there is no lykenes at al betwene an hasel nut and the vomiting nut so far as I haue rede or sene by experience.

Of the nut Methil oute of the 365. Chapter of Serapio

De temperamentis.

Eum Methel/ that is nut Methel / is a fruyte lyke vnto the vomiting nut/ and the sede of it is lyke vnto the sede of a Citron/ Hæse writeth in the same chapter that the nut Methel is lyke vnto the vomike nut / and that the sede of it is lyke vnto the sede of Mandragora/ & that the barke of it is rough and the tast of it is delectable and fatty or vnctuous/ & that it is colde in the fourth degre/ and that if one kirat of it be geuen in wine/ it maketh a man wonderfully dronken/ and a kirat is the weight of foure barly cornes. But if it be gyuen in the quantite of two drammes and two seuen partes of a dram/ it wil kill a man furth without any delaye. Rasis beynge alledged in the same chapter sayth/ that it maketh vnsensible/ and peraduenture killeth and stoppeth and stancheth / and make a man vomit/ and an other of the Arabianes sayth that fyue drammes of the Methel nut make one dronken verye sore/ if there be much of it geuen/ it killeth. And therefore he that taketh of it/ ought to take in hote butter/ and to set his outwarde partes in warme water/ & be so ordered that he maye vomit enough/ and let him be so cured as he that hath taken Mandragoram. Rasis also in his Simples writeth that the Methel maketh num or vnsensible/ and bringeth somtyme destruction / and engendreth dronkennes/ lothsumnes and vomitinge.

Out

Oute of Auicenna.

THE Nux methel is poyson/and maketh num or vnselable/it is lyke vnto a vomike nut/and the sede of it is like the sede of a Citron/ it maketh vnselable the head/and maketh forgetfulnes/and is ill for the brayne/ the quantite of a dauich maketh a man dronken/& the poyson of it killeth in one daye.

Thus muche haue I translated out of the Arabianes/ and so muche as I coulde finde in any Arabian/that is translated into Latine/of al that I can gather of these Arabianes/ the nut Methel stereth a man to vomit muche more then Nux vomica doth/and that in lesse quantite/wherfore the working of Nux Methel, deserueth more the name of the vomitinge nut/ then the commonly called nut vomike doth. But seynge that it is out of all dout/that they are verye perillous/I will aduise al my frendes to vse nether of both in their bodyes/but to vse them to catche fishe/byrdes/ and some litle beastes therewith: and it were best to take out the stomake of suche as are taken streight waye/and not to suffer them to lyue after they be dosyed or made dronken.

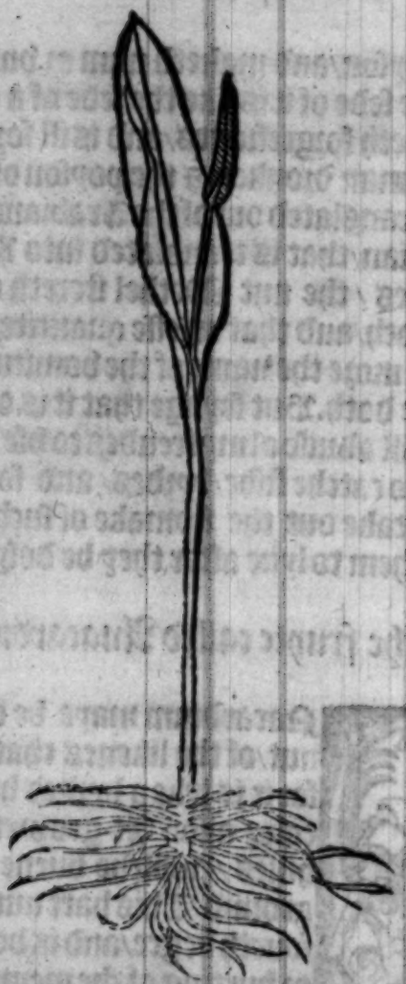
Of the fruyte called Anacardium.

ANacardium maye be called in Englishe Hart nut/of the likenes that it hath with an hart/ for it is lyke a byrdes hart in proportion and in color also. It groweth in Sicilia in the hote hilles/ whiche burne continuallye vnder the ground. This hart nut is hote and drye in the fourth degre/and is very good for the marring or hurting of the memory and senses/& is good for al diseases of the brayne that come of colde and moystenes. It is good against losing of ỳ sinewes/and it remoueth forgetfulnes and helpeth the memorye/ halfe a dram of it if it be receyued/is good for the memorye/ and the inward part is best/ but because it is extremely hote/it is deadly ieperdous for yong men/and for them that be of a colerike or hote complexion: therefore it ought not to be geuen vnto thē/ and it ought onlye to be geuen to them that haue the palsey/ or are afrayd of the palseye.

Of Adders tonge.

SPhyogloſſon is called in Latine Lingua serpentina, in English Adders tonge/of some other Adders grasse/though vnproperly. Adders tong hath one fat leafe a finger long like water Plantayne/but much narrower/ for ỳ quantite of it out of the lowest part/ whereof there riseth a litle stalke which hath a longe tonge vpon it/not vtterly vnlike a serpentes tonge/whereof it hath the name. It groweth in moyst and medowes in the ende of Apryl/ and in the beginninge of May and shortely faydeth awaye.

Ophioglosson.



The vertues of Adders tonge.

THis is a wounde herbe/and healeth woundes which are almost vncurable/or at the least wonderfully hard to be healed. The nature of it is also to dryue away great swellinges/and to preuent extreme inflammationes/ some vse to bruse it with swynes grese/ and so kepe it and laye it vpon swellinges. But I councell rather to seth it when it is grene with sallet oyle/and to kepe it / and then will it be good both for swellinges and woundes also. This herbe is verye hote and dryе.

Of the herbe called Lunarye.

THere are two kindes of herbes which are called Lunaria / the one is called Lunaria maior, whiche is an hye herbe and hath a great floure/in the which is the figure of a halfe mone/the lefe is somthinge longe and sharpe at the pointe/ some call this herbe Shawbubbe. But although I haue had it oft in my gardine/I neuer tried anye vertue that it hath.

The lesse

The lesse Lunarye is a very well fauored herbe which hath leaues growing one agaynst an other/which are also muche like a halfe mone/ whereof it semeth to haue the name / and hath sedes in the toppe like the sedes of oke of Jerusalem/growinge together after the maner of a cluster of grapes/wherefore the Duche men about Colon/call it Meydruben. It is found in the ende of May/and in the moneth of June/and sone after faydeth awaye.

Lunaria.

The vertues of Lunarye.

THE newe writers saye that the lesse Lunarye whiche may be called wel in Englishe Cluster lunarye / or Cluster Mounwurte/is verye good for woundes/ and to stoppe both the red floures of weomen and the whyte issue also. It is reckened to be of a colde and drye nature. The Italianes write that it is excellentlye good to heale both outwarde woundes and burstinges and also inward. It is good for bursting of childer/and the pouder is good for the bloodye flixe/it stoppeth also both the bloodye and white issue of weomen.

Nummularia.

MAtthiolus nameth also Lunariam minorem, the herbe that other cal Nummulariam, and the Duche men Schlangenkraut/ and I haue named it herbe two pence. It groweth by hedge sydes/and in shaddowe ditches/ and in suche holowe darke places as water hath bene in winter/and are dryed vp in the beginninge of the Summer. It rinneth along by the ground with small braunches where on growe small rounde leaues/ like pennies/by copples one against an other/whereupon it hath the name. It hath yelow floures in the moneth of May.

The vertues of herbe two pennies.

THE nature of this herbe is to binde and to drye. This herbe as the later writers saye/that they haue tried if it be sodden wyth wine and honye/is good to heale the exulceracion or the sore of the lunges that haue the skin worne of them. It is also good for the cough and for them that are shortwinded/and it is good for the cough that yonge childer haue called in right English/ The kindt cough

kindt cough: for kindt is a chyld in Duche / and in Frenche / Englishe / The chingcough. Some vse to seth the herbe in water with sugar for the same purpose. The same is good for the bloodye flixe / and for ouermuche flowynge of weomens humores. The Germanes holde stedfastlye that this herbe will heale verye sore woundes / and hard otherwise to be healed. They first will that the herbe shoulde be sodden in wine / and that the wounde should be washed with the wine / and that the herbes shoulde be afterwarde layde to. Some geue the same vertue vnto the distilled water. But I recken no. The Germanes hold also that it is found by experience / that the serpentes that are wounded / bite this herbe and are healed thereby. And an Apothecary of Germanye told me / that if an horse do halt / because he is stricke in the quicke / if the nayle be plucked out / and the iuyce of the herbe / or the herbe chowed in a mans mouth / be put into the hole / will soner then a man can beleue heale the horse howe / so that he shall not be hindered of his iorneye thereby.

Of the herbe called Pulmonaria.

Pulmonaria.

There are two kindes of Pulmonaria/the one is a ragged thick mosse that groweth vpon oke trees/ and hath certayne spottes vpon it like as some lunges hath/ wherevpon it semeth to haue the name in Latine/if it be not named in English alredy Lungwurt/it maye be named now so/or rather Lungmosse.

The vertues of Lungwurte.

Lungwurte of the oke dryeth and bindeth. It ioyneth together and healeth grene woundes / and specially e them of the lunges. It is also good for ỳ outragious outflowinge of weomens floures/ and for spittinge of bloode / and against great laxes that endure longe/ and for the bloodye flire. This herbe is good for the coughe / shortwindines/ and other diseases of the lunges /ye maye dresse it thus: Take one Lungwurt halfe an vnce of Anis sede/of Fenel sede /of Licores/ of eche two drammes/one dram of the lunges of a fore/ halfe a dram of Enula campana/ beate them al into fine pouder / and put as muche sugar to them as all the pouders/menged do wey/and take euery morninge and eueneninge a spoundfull of this pouder. Some that kepe cattell/ geue this herbe in pouder with salt against the shortwindines of beastes. I thinke it were good to geue it also vnto a horse that hath bloodye gere comminge out of his lunges by the nose thrilles or mouth. Matthiolus calleth the herbe which I haue iudged most lyke vnto Baccharis of al herbes that euer I saw/and is called in English Sage of Jerusalem/Pulmonariam also / as other before him haue done/by the reason of the whyte spottes that are in the leaues/beynge lyke vnto suche as are on the lunges. He sayth that it is excellentlye good for vomitinge out of bloode out of the mouth/ that commeth from the lunges most specially e. Sethe the floures and leaues in a sufficient quantite of water/vntill the halfe be sodden awaye / then put sugar to it and drinke it. Ye maye beate the herbe and floures/and take the iuyce purified with halfe as muche sugar. The same is good for diuers diseases of the lunges/as the Italianes haue left in their writinges.

Of Throw waxe.

There is an herbe with a leafe like a pease and a yelowe floure/and a top afterward full of litle dunnishe black sedes/which is called in Latine Perfoliata, because ỳ stalke goeth thorow euery lefe. I haue sene this herbe growing in great plenty in a corne field on the Northsyde of the cytie of Wormes in Germanye/and in no lesse quantite in in Somersetshire/betwene Summerton and Marlock. It appereth not with the sede vntill the corne be almoste rype/and when it is a cold yere/ muche after the caryinge in of corne. I haue not sene it in Italye/nether haue I heard anye English name of it/sauing for lack of other I name it Throw waxe.

The

Perfoliata.

The vertues of Throw waxe.

THrow ware is a litle bitter and bindinge/wherfore it is a litle warme and drye. The hole herbe is verye mete to heale both inwarde and outwarde woundes/sores and burstinges/ for it ioyneth together. Aboue all other thinges it is moste commended for healinge of burstinges and brokennes of childer. It is also good for the goynge out of the nauel and the great gut/ye maye vse both the sede and leaues of this herbe.

Of Mouse eare.

MOuse eare is called of some writers in Latin Pilosella, of other Auricula muris, but yet is it not Myosotis, that is/auricula muris of the old writers/as an English writer hath of late taught in his herbal. It crepeth vpon the grounde with hoyre or rough leaues lyke vnto a mouse eare. The floures are yelowe/but the rote is verye small. There is an other kind ỹ groweth vp righter with a purple floure/

and

and whyter/and moze hozye leaues/and longer then the otger hath. Matthiolus calleth this Piloſellam maiorem, but Fuchſius calleth it Piloſellam minorem.

Piloſella.

The vertues of Mouſe eare out of the later writers.

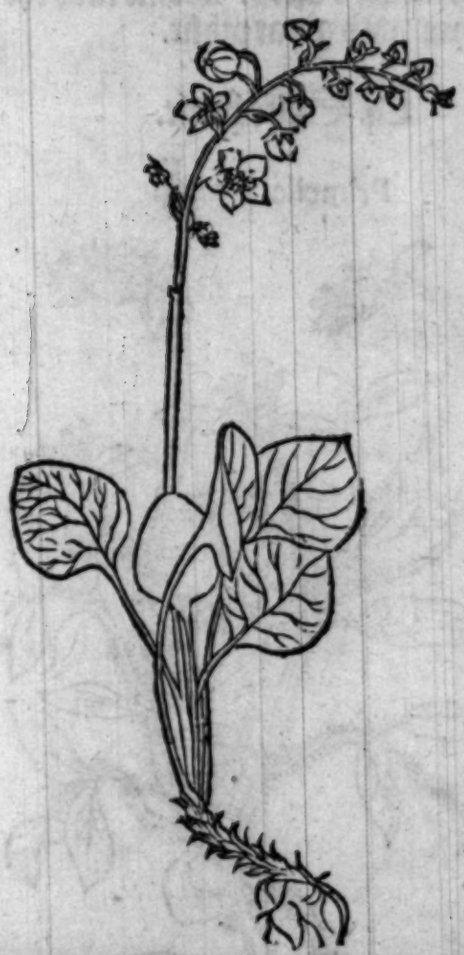
THE kindes of Mouſear are hote and dzye/foz they haue a bindinge vertue ioyned with ſom heate. By reaſon whereof they are both verye good to clenge and ioyne woundes together/ & to heale them/foz men hold that the pouder of the herbe is exceding good to glewe woundes together. Some vſe to geue the iuyce of this common Mouſear to hinder the cold of a quartane ague. The ſame is good to harden yron with/oz to make ſtele harder. The common Phiſiciones in Germany gather the roote of this herbe in Maye/and dzye it and geue it to them that are burſten oz bzoke. Matthiolus wziteth that this herbe is ſo ſoze binding/that the ſhepeherdes knowinge that pzopertye/ will not ſuffer there ſhepe fede longe there/where as ỳ herbe groweth in plentye. It bindeth the ſhepes bellies ſo ſoze/that it killeth manye. Wherevpon as the ſame man wziteth the Phiſicianes hath lerned that it is

good

good for bloodye flixes/the great ſcouringe of the mother/for woundes both outward and inwarde for common flixes/and vomitinge of choler/and ſpittinge of blood/and burſting/and all kindes of breakinge/ and ſpecially for the breakinge of the brayne panne.

Of Winter grene.

Limonium Fuchſij.



VIrola hath the name in Latin of the lykenes that the lefe hath with a Pere tre. I haue not ſene it in England/ and therefore can geue no Engliſh name for it/but I haue ſene it oft in Germany/wher as it is called winter grene/ becauſe the leaues bide grene al winter/ which name we muſt vſe in England vntill we can find one of oure oune. Winter grene hath ſeuen or eight or mo leaues growing together lyke vnto Pere trees leafes/ whiche leaues are not longer then the Bete leaues are/ and therefore can not be Limonium. The ſtalke is longe and ſmal/ and in the toppe of it are floures growynge/ which are pleaſant to loke to/muche lyke the floures of Lilium conuallium, & after the floures are gone/there appeareth read ſedes/which are verye aſtringent and bindinge. The herbe groweth in moyſt places vnder buſhes.

The

The vertues of Winter grene.

THis herbe is verye bindinge and dryе/ wherefore the ſtone cutters and other ſurgions vſe it much/and no merueyle/ for it healeth wonderfullye in ſhort ſpace grene woundes. The ſurgiones of Germany vſe to make a wounde drinke for inward woundes of this herbe Ladies mantel/Agrimonye/ Sanicle/ and herbe two pence/ whiche hath bene tried to haue done good manye tymes for inward woundes. The leaues and the ſede both are good for bloodye fluxes. Some take the pouder of this herbe/and ſprincle it vpon ſores with great profit.

Of Selfe heale.

Prunella.

SElfe heale is called of ſome of the Germanes euelfauoredly Brunella / when as it oughte to be called Braunella/that is Braunwurt/of the braun color that the herbe hath in the toppe after ỹ purple floure be gone/and therefore the vnlerned people of Germanye cal it Braunellen & not Prunellen. And that this herbe ought to be named rather Brunella then Prunella/ the Ducheryne of Hieronymus Brunſwike beareth witnes in theſe wordes folowing:

Braunel

Braunel so bin ich genant/Ein braune blum ist mir bekant. Selfe heale hath a stalke in the middes full of wrincles/fat and rough/ the leaues are lyke the leaues of Basil grene of colour/and sharpe toward the endes. It hath toppes lyke eares in the height of the stalkes muche lyke the herbe which we cal Lauander. It hath a small roote ful of litle tasselles like thredes/the eare hath first in it purple floures and afterwarde broune litle leaues where the floures were/and the floures that were purple before whē they fayd/ ware done in colour.

The vertues of Selfe heale.

Selfe heale is good to heale grene woundes/both suche as are without and also within. The broth of Selfe heale/or as some write/ the water well distilled in balneo Mariæ, is good for both outwarde and inward sores: other holde that the same is good for the head ache that commeth of a colde cause/and to scoure woundes. The same is good for the burning of the throte/for the exulceration or sores of the mouth and iawes/ if a man make gargle of it with a litle roset honye. The floures or leaues sodden in wine or honye/ are good for aboue named disease of the mouth and iawes.

good for sores wounds & vlcers

Of Arsmert otherwise called Culerage.

Persicaria.

Of Arſmert otherwiſe called Culerage.

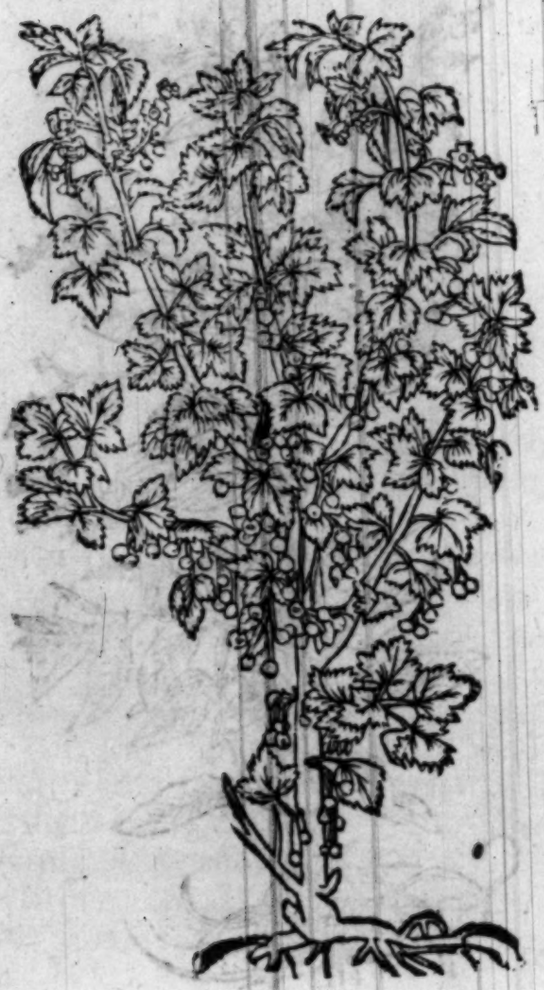
THere are two kindes of Arſmert or mo/one kinde is that it is ta
kē of ſome to be Piper aquaticum, of others Crateogonum. The
other is it whiche hath the blacke ſpotte in it/ and ſome write of
an other that is not worthy to be called Arſmerte / becauſe it is
ſo colde that it can not do the thinge whereof it ſhould haue his
name. This herbe is called Perſicaria, becauſe it hath leaues like
a Peche tre. It groweth moſt commonlye in moyſt places.

The vertues of the common Arſmerte.

ARſmert is a very hote herbe/and better to be taken without then
within/for it can not be taken within without great ieoperdye.
Arſmert beynge broken / or the iuyce that is preſſed out/ is verye
good for rotten woundes both of man and beaſt/ if they be waſhē
oft with the iuyce / weomen that would haue there fleſhe free from flies and
maggottes/laye it often vpon their fleſhe/for it dryueth flees awaye and hin-
dereth maggottes to brede. This thinge is proued by ſure experience/if ye ga
ther this when it hath dewe vpon it/and ſtrawe the chamber with it/and af-
terſwepe the duſt and the herbe out together/it killeth flees.

Of the buſhe and fruyt called Ribes.

Ribes.



Of the bushe and fruyte called Ribes.

RIbes is a litle bushe and hath leaues lyke a vyne / and in the toppes of the bushe are red berries in clusters / in taste at the firste somthinge sower / but pleasant inough when they are fully rype. I haue seue them growynge in gardins in Englande / and also by a waters side at Clouer in Somerset shyre in the possession of maister Hozner.

The vertues of the common Ribes.

THE iuyce and syrope of Ribes / are good for hote agues and agaynst hote fixes and vomitinge of choler. They stoppe laxes / prouoke appetite / and quenche thyrste. We maye two wayes kepe Ribes / ether in there oune iuyce and berges / or ellis dried in the sunne and so kept. Ribes in al poyntes hath the vertue of Barbenes.

Of the noble roote called Rubarbe.

Rabarbarum.

Ubarbe is called of some Rhabarbarum/ of others Reubarbarum/ and there are thre sortes of Rubarbe/whereof one commeth out of Inde/and it is called Rauetsceni of the Arabical writers/and an other kind is called Raued turchicum or Reuturchicum / or Rha turchicum. The beste Rubarbe is that / that we call Rauetsceni that commeth out of Inde / and because it groweth in Tanguth/that is in Sinarum regione/it is called of the better Latinistes Rha finiticum, or finicum, or Rha Indicum. This cometh from Tanguth throw the lande Cataia into the land of the Perses/whereof the Sophia is ỳ ruler/ and from thence it is sent to Egipt/and so to Italy. The seconde sorte in goodnes is it that is called in Latin Rhabarbarum, and it commeth of the countre / whose inhabitours are called Troglodytæ, that is dwellers in holes dennes and caues/in the hyest places of Ethiopia/and this is the worst of the thre. That sorte that is called Rha turcicum/is thoughte to be of some newe writers Rheon ponticum of Dioscorides and other olde writers. But I can not consent vnto them / for Mesue maketh his kindes or sortes of Rauet to purge. But who can shewe me any kinde of Rheon ponticum/that purgeth? none I trowe/for all that they saye that they haue proued it / therefore it foloweth not that allthough that Pontus is nowe vnder the Turke/that therefore that Rauet turcicum of Mesue is Rha ponticum of Dioscorides & Galene/ for it maye haue the name turcicum of an other cause / then because Pontus is vnder the Turke/for there are other places vnder the Turke/where as Rauet turcicum maye growe besyde Pontus. It shalbe an easy matter to anye man that hath leasure to aunswere Marinus ỳ Italian in this matter/ wher he goeth aboute to proue that Rauet turcicum is Rha ponticum. The beste Rubarbe of Inde is it that is freshe/somethinge blacke/and turninge to rednes rare or spoungius yet heauy withal/ and if it be broken / it loketh something reddishe/and somethinge blewish/and if it be steped in liquor / it dieth it yelowe like Saffron. The inhabitours of the countrey / where as it groweth/vse to stepe it fyue dayes in water/and let the water drye vp/ and then make trocisskes of the ground thereof/whiche they sell to kinges and princes/ and then send Rubarbe vnto vs which hath bene steped/and lost his strenght for true Rubarbe/but Mesue sayth that suche Rubarbe/and it that is so marred/is more bindinge and faster compact together then the other/ and the other dieth not like saffron/or ellis verye litle. We maye knowe what figure and forme the leaues of Rubarbe haue by the figure that is set furth here/the which Andreas Marinus hath firste of all set furth/and if thou wilt knowe anye more of the description/rede it that Marinus alledgeth of Joan Baptista/Ramusius vpon Mesue.

The nature and vertues of Rubarbe out of Mesue.

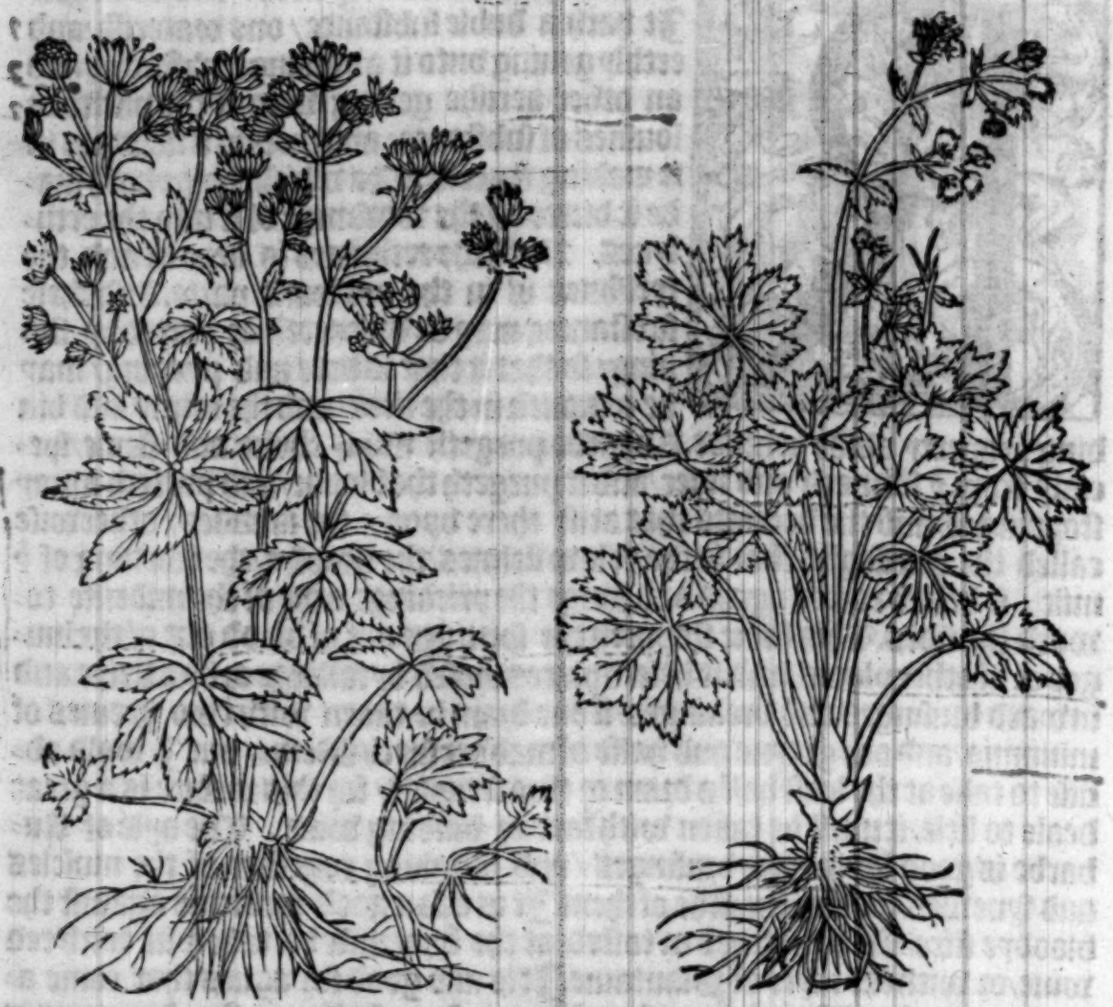
Rubarbe

Rubarbe is hote and dry in the ſecond degre/ It hath a duble ſubſtance/ one wateriſh/ and erthly geuing vnto it a bindinge ſubſtance/ and an other aeriſhe geuing vnto it the varite or louſnes of ſubſtance/ and there is a firiſhnes in it making it perfit. The which thinge hath made it bitter by the workinge of it into the erthlynes. But the erthlynes is depe in and the fyriſhnes is in the outward parte. And theſe ſubſtances may be diſſeuered or parted by ſteping/ ſo that it that is hote and purging/ may be remoued in the licor/ and the erhtly and binding property abide behinde. Rubarbe purgeth away choler and fleme/ ſpecialy from ỹ ſtomach and liuer/ and it purgeth the bloode/ and putteth away ſtoppinges/ and the deceales that ariſe there vpon/ the iaundes/ otherwiſe called the gueliſoght/ that is the yelow ſickneſ/ the dropſye/ the ſwelling of ỹ milt/ it heleth rotten agues and longe the prickinge ache of the midriffe toward the ſides. This ſame ſtoppeth the ſpittinge out of blood out of the lunges or of other places/ and it heleth places bruſed by fallinge or by a ſtripe and inward bruſinges and brekinges/ if one dram be taken with two greines of mummia/ and one greyne and halfe of madder ſayth Meſue/ but I wold aduiſe to take at the leaſt half a dram or two ſcruples/ for this meſure is a great deale to litle/ it muſt be taken with tart or binding wine. The oyle of Rubarbe is good for ſtripes/ bruſinges/ and ſhrinking together of the muſcles and ſynewes/ and for the ache of them. It is alſo a good medicine againſt the bloodye flixe/ if it be perched or toſted at the fyre/ and be taken in with red wine/ or with the iuyce of Plantaine. It is alſo good for agues that come about by courſes. The infuſion of one dram and an halfe/ or thre drammes is ſufficient. It may be taken in pouder from one dram to thre as Meſue ſayth/ but I would not aduiſe Engliſh men gladly to exceede two drammes in pouder/ and I would geue foure drammes in the infuſion rather then two and halfe in pouder. Rubarbe maye be preſerued ether in good hony or in ſlewurt called Pſyllium or in Turpentine and ware/ or ware alone or in mile/ or millet called in Duche Hirſz and in Latin Milium.

Of Salſa perilla.

Salſa perilla is named of ſome alſo Sparta perilla. It is ſo lyke vnto the roote of Walwurte or Danwurte/ that Matthiolus thought it had bene the verye roote of Danwurt/ but he durſte not pronunce/ becauſe he had not ſene the leaues of the herbe. The newe writers geue the ſame vertues vnto Sparta perilla that they geue vnto Guaico and to the rote chine.

Sanicula.



SAnicle is muche lyke vnto Cinkefoly or fiueleued grasse/ or vnto the leafe of a vyne/but it is more depely indented in fyue places/the leafe of it is muche lyke vnto some kindes of kingcuppe/the rote is blacke without and whyte within/full of litle smalle tasselles like thredes comminge oute of them/the stalke is verye smalle lyke vnto a rishe/ sometyme a cubite longe. In the toppe of it growe manye litle floures/ they departe awaye and leue behinde them pretye litle knoppes like litle burres. The roote with the rest of the herbe is astringent/and somethinge bitter. It groweth commonlye in colde and shadoish woddes and hedges.

The vertues of Sanicle.

THe leues or rote of Sanicle sodden in mede & dronkē/ scoureth away ẏ diseases of ẏ lunges/& if it be soddē in water or wine & dronkē/ it is good for inward burstinges & wondes: if it be dressed after the same maner/it is good for them that spit blood/for the ache of the backe/ for ẏ gnawing of ẏ belly/& it stoppeth both ẏ running out of blood of man or woman/ men vse to put this herb comonly wᵭ other inward wonde herbes. It is good for al maner of burstinges/layd to after ẏ maner of an emplaster/ some hold ẏ it hath such a mightye pore in ioyning flesshe together/ ẏ if it be sodden wᵭ flesshe it will make the flesshe growe together in the potte whiles it is in sethinge.

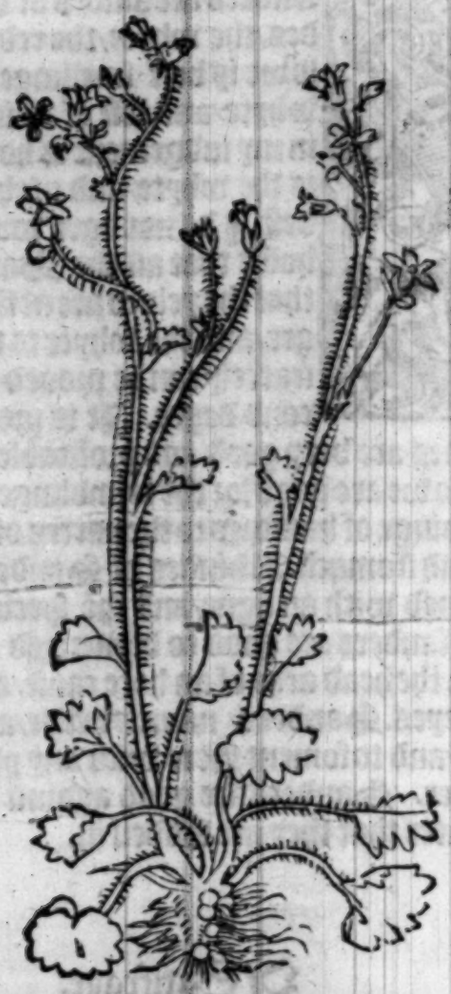
Of San-

Anders are kindes of woode/there are thre kindes/the whyte/the red/and the yelowe/the yelowe is best ſmellinge / nexte vnto that is the whyte/and laſt of all is the red/and the yelow in my iudgement is hoteſt/and nexte vnto him is the whyte/and of the third the red is the coldeſt. I do not agre with the Arabianes which holde that all the Sanders are colde / ſeynge that the yelow are at the leſt hote in the firſt degre/and the whyte is temperate/and the read ſcarcely can be proued to be fully colde in the ſecond degre. It is proued by often experience that all the thre kindes are very good and profitable for mans principal partes/and that the yelowe are good for the trimblinge of the harte. Rede ſanders hinder the flowinge of humores to the partes of the bodye/ and ſtrengthen the gummes and ſtomach. All kindes of Sanders are good for the trimbling of the hart ioyned with an ague/and the ſpecially when they are layd vpon the hart. Rede ſanders are good to be menged with colde herbes both for the goute and for the head ache of an hote cauſe/and they ſtoppe humores that flowe into the eyes. Sanders/ namely rede/are good to be bruſed and put into roſe water/and to foment there with any place diſeaſed with heate/ and namelye the liuer. Sanders are good againſt itchinge / if the place be bathed with the water that they are ſodden in.

Of Sarifrage.

THE later writers call manye herbes Sarifrages / and eſpecially ſuche as breke the ſtone/for ſo doth this worde Sarifrage ſignifie. In Englande there is a wilde kinde of Daucus with longe ſmal leaues / whiche groweth commonlye in ranke medowes/ that oure Countremen call Sarifrage. Aboute Colon there groweth in ſandye groundes not far from the Rhene ſyde a kinde of Sarifrage/whiche groweth verye thicke and crepeth by the grounde in faſhion and forme lyke vnto Tyme: the Coloners call it Klein ſteinbrech/and I name it in Engliſh Tyme ſarifrage. I haue ſene of this kinde growinge in Eſſere by the Sea ſyde. There is an other in Germanye called weiſs Steinbrech. This hath round leaues/and is indented very litle/ I mighte compare it to Vuie/if it had a ſharpe pointe commynge oute of the middes/the ſtalke is ſmall/ and whyte floures growe in the toppes/ the rote is full of litle knoppes lyke pearles. It groweth verye commonlye in Germanye and in diuerſe places of England to/ Fuchſius maketh the common Melilote Sarifragiam luteam/that is yelow ſteinbrech.

Saxifragia alba.



The vertues of Saxifrage.

THE name of Saxifrage teacheth the vertues of all the kindes thereof/ and declare the vertues of thē. The white Saxifrage with the indented leafe is moste commended for the breakinge of the stone/ for if the leaues and rootes be sodden in wine/ they make a man make water/ and purge the kidneis and driue out the stone both of the bladder and kidneys/ if it be not confirmed into muche hardnes before. The newe writers holde also that if the rotes be beaten into pouder/ and made after the maner of an electuary and receyued/ is good for the same purpose. Some of them hold also/ that if in the moneth of May the herbe be distilled in a duble vessel after the maner of alcumistry/ that the water thereof after a man hath sitten in a warme bath dronken/ hath the same propertye to breake the stone.

Of the herbe called Scabius.

Cabiosa is named in English Scabius/ and there are diuerse kindes of Scabius/ wherof some are more & some are lesse/ most commonly according vnto the nature of the grounde where as they growe: it ẏ groweth amongest ẏ corne/ is rākest of al other.

And this is the token whereby Scabius is knowen from the deuils byte/ and diuerse other lyke herbes vnto it/that if ye breake the leafe insunder/ther will come out small sinewes like smalle heres whiche will not suffer the one halfe of the leafe to be pulled insunder one from an other to fall awaye to the ground of a longe tyme. All the leaues of euerye kinde of Scabius are indented or iagged/and haue blewe floures in the vppermoste of the stalke.

Scabiosa.

The vertues of Scabius.

Scabius which hath the name of Scabbes / is good against scrabbes and breking out of ẏ skin/ whether it be take in wᵗ ẏ broth wherin it is sodden in/or if the sore places be anointed with the iuyce of it/or with an oyntment made of it. It is good for al the diseses of ẏ brest & lunges/ for it purgeth ẏ lunges & brest of all filthy matter. It is very good to be layd vpon pestilent sores to ripe thē/& to breke them/in so much ẏ if deadly sores be anointed & plaistered therwith al / in iij. houres as ẏ later writers hold/ thesame wil vanishe and go away/or ellis at the lest be resolued or made ripe.

Of the

Sena.

There hath bene a great errour of late yeares amonges many men/ whiche haue thought that Sene had bene a tre/which groweth in manye places of Englande. But the right Sene is an herbe that groweth in Italy in Hetruria and Apulia/and in Alexandria / whiche is sowen in April and in Maye euerye yere/and dieth before winter. It hath thicke leaues and somthinge fat like vnto licores. The stalke is a cubit high/out of the which grow litle braunches that wil be wonde about after the fashion of a withy. The floures are yelowe/and in them runne certayne purple vaines. After the floure commeth a sede vessel or a cod in forme hoked or croked in / after the maner of a hooke or a sycle. The sedes are in coloure some thinge grenishe in blacke/muche lyke the sedes of grapes. The tre that they call Sene in England/is Colutea in Theophrast/and hath coddes much vnlyke the coddes of Sene as ye maye se by this description.

The vertues of Sene oute of Mesue.

THE

THE Sene coddes are hote in the beginninge of the second degre/and drye in the first. And the leaues are hote in the firste degre. Sene scoureth awaye and purgeth awaye gentlye melancholye and burnt choler / from the braine/from the sensible partes/from the hart/lunges/ liuer and milte/ and therefore it is good for diseases that springe of the humores of those places as are melancholike and olde agues. And Sene maketh a man to be ioyful and merye / for it taketh awaye the humore and cause that maketh men sad without a cause/and it maketh the bodye to loke florishinge and lustye/ and openeth al stoppinges of the inwarde partes of the bodye. The broth of the leaues of Sene and of Camomill/ do strenghten the brayne and sinewes if they be washed therewith. The same vsed anye waye that ye will/ strenghteneth the sight and the hearinge. Bitinge sharpe thinges as ginger/ erth salt/salt of Inde/do further the workinge of Sene/ because it is verye weke and slow in workinge. Because it shall not hurt the stomache/ there must be menged withall suche medicines as comfort the stomache and hart. Therefore it is ordened that it should be sodden with a good deale of ẏ broth/ eyther of a cocke or a henne/or wether mutton or vele/or ellis it oughte to be infused in whay with a litle spyke of Inde/and afterwarde when it hath sodden a longe tyme softely vpon the fyre/then it must be taken/or ellis his pouder is to be taken with swete milke. It maye be taken from ʒ.v. and an halfe to an vnce. It is found by experience after that Mesue wrote/and proued by good reason/ that Sene is not so noysum for the stomacke as Mesue writeth/and that the leaues purge euen as well as the coddes. Howbeit this I can witnes by experience in me/other weyke personnes that Sene in workinge maketh a greate rumblinge/ gnawynge and payne in the bellye/ and that in other that be stronge/it maketh no suche busynes. If there be anye man or woman that is sore geuen to sadnes and melancholye/ and be vexed with diseases arisinge therevpon/it shall be good for him to put to euery gallon of new bere before it be turned halfe an vnce or a litle more or lesse as he can abyde the taste of Sene. And it were better to put it into newe wyne/ when it is firste pressed oute of the grapes / in the same quantite as I haue tolde before/ in the like quantite of must aunsweringe to the quantite of bere. Some late writers holde that Sene wil also purge fleme wel/ and that it wil clere and clenge the bloode.

Of Spinage.

Spinage or spinech is an herbe lately found & not long in vse/but it is so wel knowen amongest al men in al countrees/that it nedeth no description/it is well knowen from other herbes by the indented or cut leaues/pricky sede and waterish taste/ I knowe not wherefore it is good/sauinge to fill the belly & louse it a litle.

But

Spinage.

But with thoſe profittes it hurteth the ſtomach and bredeth winde. It were beſt that they that woulde vſe it/ſhoulde ſeth it a litle/and preſſe oute betwene two trenchers a great parte of his watery iuyce/and ſo choppe it and eat it with other herbes/ſomthinge hoter then it is it ſelfe.

Of Tamarindes.

Tamarindus is as muche to ſaye as a Date of Inde/ yet is it more like a plume then a Date/ and therefore ſome falſe theues menge bulleſſes and other kindes of tarte plumbes with Tamarindes/ and ſo begile vs Chriſtianes/but the fallhode maye be knowen by the coloure and erceadinge ſourenes. This fruyte is called of the later Grekes Oxyphænix, that is ſoure Date.

The

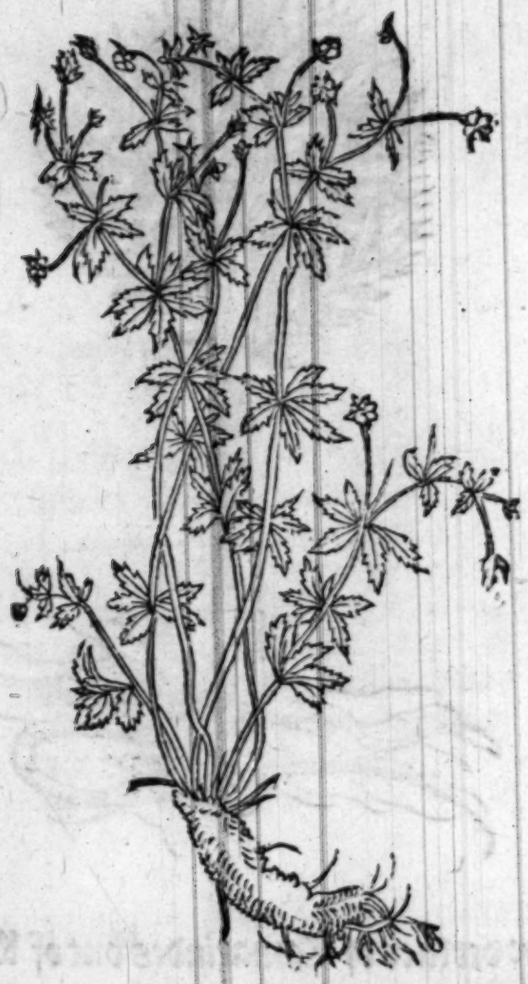
Tamarindus.

The vertues of Tamarindes out of Mesue.

TAmarindes scoure away choler and hold doune the rage of it/ and the heat of the blood. They are good for the burninge of ỹ lyuer and stomach. And they are a good medicin against thirst/ and for al kindes of burninges/ and for the iaundes or guelsought/ they stoppe vomitinge/ and helpe hote and hasty agues ỹ had nede of a purgation. Mesue geueth in Tamarindes from the quantite of two vnces vnto fyue vnces. But the later writers geue but one vnce of the flesshe streyned throw / and it worketh well inough. I haue purged some weike bodyes with an halfe vnce. Because Cassia is very lothsome vnto many/ it were good to menge halfe an vnce or sixe drammes of Cassia with an halfe vnce of this/ for it wil tempre with his sournes ỹ lothsum swetnes of the Cassia. Because this fruyte is colde and drye in the second degre/ and therefore hurteth a colde stomache/ the vse is to menge with them a litle spyke of Inde or Mastick or Mace. It wil worke more strongly/ if ye put to it the iuyce of yonge hoppes or of fumitory. Mesue sayth also that the noysumnes of Tamarindes is taken awaye by mengінge them with the iuyces of Fenel/ Percely/ Endyue or wild succorye. The best Tamarindes haue sournes menged with a certayne swete tast/ blackish/ and are shyninge with certeyne tustes or thrommes/ lyke rootes/ freshe and not drye.

Of Tormentill.

Heptaphyllon.



TOrmentilla is so called in Barbarous Latin/ and in Englishe Tormentil/of some it is called in Greke Heptaphyllon. It groweth in moores/ hethes and closes in all countres. Tormentill hath seuen leaues/where as Cinkefoly hath but fiue/and at the first sighte is verye like vnto Cinkefoly. It hath a smal stalke and verye yelowe floures/and hath a shorte knoppye roote/which in tast is bindinge.

The vertues of Tormentill.

THE common herbaries haue proued by experience ỳ the herbe called Bistorta/that is Dock bistorte and Tormentill are altogether like in properties and vertues. They write that they are good to heale olde rinninge sores. If one parte of the roote of Tormentil be dronken in rayne water/ and an other be bruised and layd to the kidneys with vinegre/ it wil holde the birth that it fall not before the tyme. Tormentil is good for them that can not hold ther water/if it be taken with the iuyce of Plantayne. It will stoppe weomens floures if they sitt in the broth of it vp to the nauell/the rootes wil do the same/if they be smal broken/ and knodden together with hony and spick-

and spicknard/and layd to the lowest part of the bellye. The ponder of Tormentil sprincled vpon a wonde/stoppeth the blood that runneth out of it: the pouder mingled with the whyte of an egge and fried vpon a tyle stone/ and by and by eaten/stoppeth the vomitinge of choler. The broth of the rootes is a good remedye for al kindes of poylon/ and some hold that if it be stilled in balneo Mariæ, it will do thesame/manye vse to put the roote in medicines ỹ are made against the pestilence. The rote of Tormentil is good for the bloodye flixe/and to heale grene wondes that are without and within taken in with drinke.

Of the herbe Trinite.

THere is an herbe which I haue sene growynge in the alpes and in some gardines in Germany which is called of some writers Trinitaria, of other Hepatica nobilis, in duch Edel leberkraut. It hath thre sharpe pointes on euerye lefe. The lefe looketh like vnto a clauer/but that it is hole and not cut to the bottom. The leaues grow vpon longe foote stalkes. The principal stalkes are longe and smalle/ and vpon the toppe of them growe floures/and no where ellis/in white blew. When the floures are gone/there ariseth a knop wherein the sedes ar/in colour blewish and long/not vnlike vnto the sede of Columbine.

The vertues of herbe Trinite/or noble Liuerwurte.

THE later writers hold that this herbe is good for the liuer/ and specially for the liuer of new maried yong men/ which are desyrous of childer/and that it is good for the prouokinge of Vrine/ and for the diseases of the bladder and kidneis/ and other diseases of the bladder and kidneis/and other diseases of the inwarde partes. The same saye that the water of this herbe is good to dryue fyrye burninges from anye place greued therewith.

Of Valeriane.

THere are diuers herbes that are called Valerian/ Whi in Dioscorides is called Valeriana magna of the Apothecaries. There is an herbe that groweth in watery places besides ditches and riuers/which hath leaues growynge vpon braunches lyke vnto Ashe leaues/and hath a roote full of smal stringes lyke thredes/ of a smell not vnpleasant. There is an other kinde whiche we call Valerian in Englishe/and it hath a blew floure which is called of some Latine men Valeriana Græca.

Phu magnum.

Phu vulgare.

The vertues of these herbes.

SURE Englishe men vse the Valerian/whiche is called Valeriana Græca, againste cuttes and woundes. And the Duche vse there Valeriana to drinke it or to laye it in whyte wine/and to washe the eyes withal/ for they saye it is tryed by experience/ that it is wounderfullye good both for the kepinge of the eyes and also for the increase of the eye sight. Some vse to laye the roote amonges clothes/to make them smell swete. But I woulde that it shoulde be menged with other herbes that are good for the plague/ and with suche herbes as are good for the openinge of the lyuer and the milt/ for it serues well for that purpose.

Of

Veronica.

Fluellin is called in Latin Veronica, in Duch Ehrēpreis/ it crepeth by the ground and hath small litle iagged leaues/which are not very long nor very broad. They grow in order two and two together/some of the leaues bowe inward and beare the likenes of a gutter/one kind which is moste common crepeth by the grounde/ and is founde vpon old mold hilles couered with grasse/ and aboute tre roottes/in the top of the stalkes are longe eares where in are in whyte blewe floures with a litle scattered here and there. When as the floures are gone/there arise litle sede vessels like vnto them of Bursa pastoris. The sedes are very smal that are conteined therein.

The vertues of Fluellin.

Veronica or Fluellin hath a certaine bitternes in it/and verye muche bindinge or astriction. It is wonderfully good both for grene woundes and old also/for scabes/scurfines and all sores/some hold that it is good for the common leprie/which is in dede Clephantia. The newe writers hold y it driueth away swellinges/& namely such as are in the necke. And they saye that it is good for the pestilence and for the stopping of the liuer and mult/and that it is good for lunges that haue the skin of.

Of the herbe called Virga aurea.

Virga aurea.

THE herbe that is called of some Virga aurea, is named of other Herba Iudaica, and Solidago Saracenica, It is named in Duche Heydnisch wundkraut/it may be called in English Golden rod/or Hethnish wountwurte. It hath a stalke somthinge hollowe/two cubites longe/which is rede as the rotes are also/the leaues are longe like a Pech or Mylow lefe/but al indented about like a saw. There growe yelowe floures in the toppe/which at the length turne into whyte downe. I haue marked two kindes herbe/whereof the better is it with the rede stalkes/braunches and rotes/and doth growe in plentye a litle from the cytie of Mylenburge in high Almanye in the syde of an high mountayne/and in diuerse other mountaynes and wildernesses in that countre. The other kinde hath a grene stalke and grene braunches/but it differeth nothinge in fashon and figure from the other kinde/but in colour and in the place of growynge/for this groweth in manye places besyde the Rhene.

The vertues of the Golden rod.

THE Surgianes of Germanye make of thys herbe wyth other of lyke nature/as are Sanicle/Fluellin/Herbe two pence/and suche other a wounde drinke/whiche they gyue into them that are wounded within/and douteles they do manye great cures there with.

This

This herbe is wonderfullye good both for inward and outwart woundes. They vse this also for fistulas and false and hollowe woundes / crepinge inwarde. Arnolde of Newton writeth that this herbe is good to make a man make water/and to breake the stone. This herbe stoppeth laxes both in drinke and in clisters. The broth of it healeth sores and blisters in the mouth/and it fasteneth and strenghteneth the teth. If ye gargle with the broth or iuyce of it/it wil driue away the inflammationes or hote burninges of Vuula/ squinansy and of the iawes. The pouder is good for old sores / for it drieth them vp and healeth them quickly. Hierom Bock geueth almoste all the fornamed vertues vnto the distilled water of the herbe/and sayth also that it is good for the stomach and mother/and other partes that haue the skinne of/ and brede gnawinges in a mannis body. But I set more by the iuyce/ broth / and pouder of the herbes/then I do by their waters.

Of the roote called Setwal/or Zedoaria.

I Haue not yet spoken with anye man/ nether rede any mannis booke of this age/that hath sene Setwal grene / wherefore we can not describe it. But because we haue the roote/we can iudge somthinge of it both by taste and the workinge of it/ and by bokes of elder writers that haue written of it.

The vertues of Setwal out of the Arabianes.

SEtwal or Zedoaria is of a certein natural propertye and not elemental/maketh a man fat/ and withstandeth poyson and venome/and therfore it is good against napellū/ and many vse to put it into diuerse kindes of triacles. And if a man eat of it after vnyons and garleke / it taketh the smell of them awaye / as it taketh also the smell of wine awaye. It breaketh grosse winde/and healeth the bytinges of venemous beastes/and it stoppeth the belly. It resolueth or melteth awaye grosse empostemes and swellinges / and speciallye them that are in the mother. It stoppeth perbreakinge/and is good for a windye colyke.

Of Rosa solis.

ROsa solis is a litle small herbe that groweth in mosley groundes and in fennes and watery mores with a brode hory thinge in the toppe/it groweth not aboue the height of thre or foure fingers height.

The vertues of Rosa solis.

OUR Englishmen now adayes set very muche by it/and holde that it is good for consumptious and swouning/ and faintnes of ẏ harte/ but I haue no sure experience of this/ nether haue I red of anye olde writer what vertues it hath/wherefore I dare promise nothing of it.

Cowcslippe is named in the Herbaries & Apothecaries Latin herba paralysis, & there are two kindes of them/& ỳ one is redder yelow then the other/& the other paler/they differ also in smel/for the one smelleth better then ỳ other/ the one is called in the west contre of some a Cowislip/ & the other an Oxlip/& they are both call in Cambridge shyre Pagles. There are some grene Cowislippes & some dubbel/tripel and quadrupel that grow in gardines / but they differ not in kinde from the other/of ỳ same kinde is our primrose/ which I neuer saw grow in any place/sauing in England & East Freseland ij. cold contrees/belike it wil not grow in hote countrees/and of al them that hither to hath written of herbes/no man that I do remember hath mention of this kind/nether set out anye figure of it/sauing only Rembertus/and a Barnet of Swigerlandt/in the boke called the garden of Germanes/ who writeth ỳ it groweth in the toppe of a cold mountayne in his countrey. Ruellius calleth our two kind of Cowislip Verbascum and Phlomides, but Matthiolus bringeth reasones against him ỳ they are not Phlomides, & he saith ỳ our Cowislip is called in Latin Primula veris, which name we geue more iustly to oure primrose/ which commeth furth a great while before the Cowislip. The Germanes call the Cowislip Schlussel blumen/because they haue a great sort of floures like keyes/growing together in the top of the littel stalke.

The vertues of Cowislip out of Tragus/Fuchsius/ and Matthiolus.

Tragus.

THE floures of Cowislip conserued in sugar/and also ỳ stilled water ther of/are very good for thẽ ỳ are weke & very low brought by consumption of long sickenes/also for them ỳ haue the hole palsey/ and for them that sounde oft/& they saye that this is knowen by experience/it hath a singuler property to comfort the hart. The floures and leaues of Cowislip bruised and layde to/ are good against the bitings of venemous beastes/& they swage swellinges/ they heale also woundes/both if the water be poured vpon them/ and also if the leafe be bruised & laid vpon them. Tragus sayth that the water of Cowislippes layde to a mannis heade/swageth the ache thereof/ if it come of a hote cause/& that he saith to be knowen by experience. Some weomen sprinkle ỳ floures of Cowislip wt whyte wine/and after still it and washe their faces wt that water to driue wrinkles away/& to make them fayre in the eyes of the worlde rather then in the eyes of God/whom they are not afrayd to offende with the scluttishnes/filthines/and foulnes of the soule.

Fuchsius.

THE later writers geue these properties to the two kindes of Cowislip/ they are good to be broken & bruised/& laid to the ioyntes that ake / the stoppinge of the bladder and kidneis is taken away by the vsing of the rootes of these. The iuyce of these herbes is good to be takẽ in/and also to be layd with out vpon broken bones/and them that are out of ioynt/ they bind very littel/ and they are bitter/and a littel byting in taste/by which properties they can not fully bringe to passe that the practitioners saye they can do without the helpe of other herbes/in heling of bone and displaced membres/ yet they may wel inough drye vp and scoure away/ which properties Galen geueth vnto his Verbasculis. The Herbaries of oure time saye that they are hote and dry/

and the

and the weomen that would be fayre/and labor to encrease their bewtie/wa
she their faces with the iuyce of the floures of them.

Matthiolus.

THE later writers holde that this herbe hath the vertue to swage the ache of the iointes/they do also commend the broth of the rotes to be good for the stone of the kidney & also of the bladder/They saye also ỳ the iuyce of them both dronken inwardly/& layd to without/is good for broken bones & suche as are out of ioynt/they say also that if they be soddē with sage & mergerum/ their broth is good against ỳ cold diseases of the sinewes & the brayne/ wherfore they are very good to be geuen to be dronken vnto them ỳ haue ỳ palsey/ or any num or tremble member. The water of the floures of Cowslippes is good to be dronken of them ỳ sound/when as the body is very feble & weke/ for as the experimentores do saye they comfort the hart wonderfully/ the floures are good to be layd to the striken of scorpiones & feldspiders/ for they easelye scatter awaye the swellinges & dissolue them. The leues or the floures brused/will heale woundes/the stilled water that is out/if ỳ hole herbe is good for ỳ heade ache/& Matthiolus confirmeth it ỳ Tragus and Fuchsius wrote before/concerning the propertie that Cowslip water hath to make faire faces.

Of the Holye tre.

THE tre which is called commonly in England Holy / & in some places Holme/and in other places Huluer/is iudged to be Aquifolium in Latin or Agrifolium, & of Theophrastus to be named Crateagonon, and of some Paliurus, whatsoeuer men iudge it to be / it is not certenelye knowen as yet what it is/but because it hath one good propertye in Physicke/I will not passe ouer it wout making of some mention of it.

The vertues.

THE broth of the barkes of the roote are very good to be sodden for them that haue had their iointes or members out of ioynte/ and haue wared hard thereafter. For it softneth and resolueth/ and driueth awaye swellinges/& sodereth together broken bones. Other properties that this tre hath/I know none/ sauing that the barke is good to make byrd lime of/and the bowes are good to swepe kynyes withal/and the stades are good baytes to entyse feldefares to come to lymeroddes/when as all other berries are eaten vp in the woode/this tre is called in Duche Wald distelen / and Stech palmen. If any be desyrous to make byrd lime of the barkes/ they may lerne it of me which haue made it oft tymes after this maner: About Midsommer I pill of the barkes/and strayt way seth them a good while/ and then I pull of the outtermost rind/and lay them in a moyst corner/ or digge them in the earth or a dunghill/and within eight or ten dayes/I take them out agayne/ and bray them or bete them in a morter as smal as is possible/and then I wash them in a running streame/or if I can not come by that in other cold water vntill the vnbeaten peces of the barkes be fallen awaye/and the reste become lyme.

FINIS.